The New-York Times.

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WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN RESORT.

HOW THE SPRINGS DIFFER FROM NORTHERN WATERING-PLACES—A RAINY SEASON—THE OLD HOTEL DOOMED—WHAT THE FUTURE PROMISES—CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN AND MUST BE MADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Virginia, Friday, July 23, 1875.

The population of the Springs is exceedingly mixed, but the majority of folks sojourning here appear to be from the South-west and the North. There are many families from Baltimore, many from Philadelphia, many from New-York, and there are about the same numbers from St. Louis, from Cincinnati, from Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Covington, and Lexington. The Virginians make themselves distinguished by their absence. I do not mean that there are no young men here from Virginia, for the three leading universities of the State—Charlottesville, Roanoke, and Richmond—are exceedingly well represented. But there are few Virginian families, few Virginian belles. And it is worthy of remark that here there is a certain peculiar haughtiness on the part of the fair ones, and a certain deference and obsequiousness on the part of the gentlemen, which one does not find elsewhere. At Saratoga and at Long Branch the ladies to some extent pursue their beaux, submit to smoking in their presence, and allow the diversions of the day to run in such channels as the lords of creation may prefer. Much of this may, perhaps, spring from the fact that beaux are becoming very scarce at watering-places, and here at the White Sulphur Springs they are numerous. But its root is undeniably deeper, and I think can be traced to the fact that the Virginians have carefully preserved the tone of society as it existed fifty years ago. Thirty years ago it was the fashion for men to be brusque and bearish, in imitation of Currer Bell's Rochester. But brusqueness is only pardonable when allied to superior strength, and the young men of society were not distinguished by much intellectual power. Then came the era of perfect equality in which we now move. The ladies dropped their queenly pretensions, and the gentlemen relinquished their claims to mental superiority and admitted the fair sex to a position of comradeship.

SOCIAL FEATURES OF THE PLACE.

The funny thing at the Springs is, that though those who have so faithfully preserved this distinctive social feature seldom come here, their unseen influence is so powerful that it is retained. Those ladies of St. Louis, Kentucky, Baltimore, New-York, and Philadelphia who, in their own spheres and at other watering-places, would permit, nay, invite, a tone of perfect equality from the train of admirers, here fall at once into the spirit of the place and become queenly and reserved. Should some luckless wretch, who had known and admired some bewitching Kentucky girl or bright Baltimorean, be so ill-advised as to attempt to renew the acquaintance on the old easy footing he would get mercilessly snubbed and be taught to preserve a more respectful distance and present himself in a humbler attitude. And the converse is equally true. The Virginia and South Carolina and New-Orleans belles, who have been brought up in these old-fashioned ideas, give not the slightest hint of it when they are in Saratoga, Newport, or Long Branch, or in their favorite White Mountains, or their still more loved Appledore, but are as sweet and sisterly as beau could desire.

The present season at the Springs is noticeable for the incessant rains which have set in. Certainly it has never ceased raining since I have been here, and the proprietor, Mr. Peyton, a most agreeable gentleman, told me that it had rained steadily since the 1st day of July. The thing which vexes his soul is that he has not been able to save his hay. Whenever there has been a gleam of sunlight he has dispatched aides de camp in a furious hurry to get out the mowing-machines and commence operations. By the time that they have cut a couple of swaths the sky becomes overclouded, the mist in solid sheets covers the surrounding mountains, the rain begins to fall, and his hopes of hay receive another check. There was last night a brief interval of sunshine, and a fragmentary rainbow displayed its splendors on the top of one of the hills. We all repeated the rhyming axiom:

"The rainbow in the morning
Is the shepherd's warning.
The rainbow at night
Is the shepherd's delight."

And we said, "Now, assuredly we shall have fine weather in the morning." But whether the rainbow has lost its powers, or the shepherds of modern days have perverted tastes, I cannot determine. It is sufficient to say that with the morning came the regular rain, and Mr. Peyton's hay is still among the problems of the future. This sort of thing, this "rain that raineth every day," as it seems to have done when Shakespeare wrote his epilogue for "Twelfth Night," is cruelly hard upon the ladies. They have no walks, and the walks in the vicinity are, I am told, glimpses of paradise; they have no croquet, and the lawns are delightfully level, and there are numerous sets; they have no drives, and yet all around them are said to be magnificent drives. Nothing remains save the piazza and the ladies' parlor.

Since the convention has assembled here many of them have mounted up to the gallery of the old church where the meetings took place, and have listened as gravely as if cotton were the one thing nearest to a woman's heart, as may be it is. My belief is that they want to enlighten themselves on the subject so that they may talk to the good-looking delegates about what was done at the morning session. As I stroll up and down the piazza during the extremely long hour before dinner, I observe groups of ladies and delegates, the latter being deeply engaged in explaining the object of their association and what they all want to do. There can be, I think, but one opinion on the subject of country damage, which is a downright swindle on the part of the Liverpool buyers. If this convention shall succeed in obtaining a more equitable arrangement on that score, then their time will have been well spent. Still, I cannot rid myself of the impression that the whole machinery of the cotton business is cumbrous and expensive, and will be greatly simplified in the future. I am bound to say that nobody agrees with me as to the last point. There are many here who heartily sympathize with the unfortunate growers, but they think the system has been developed naturally, and has grown up with cotton culture and is inseparable from it. I, on the contrary, believe that it sprang out of the aristocratic feeling of men who devoted themselves to politics and gave over their own business to others, as if it were beneath them. There is here a diametrical difference of opinion which must be decided by time.

THE BALL-ROOM AND BATHS.

There is here a very fine ball-room with a waxed floor, which is kept in an admirable condition of efficiency. There is also a very good band. Putting that and that together, one arrives at the conclusion that there is considerable dancing here. There is a hop every night, and there are semi-monthly full-dress balls. The ball-room is therefore one of the most important elements of our social life, and is used by the grown-up people more than by the children. At other watering-places the children have the hops entirely to themselves, save for the occasional spectacle (alas, alas, and alack a day) of two beauties waltzing together. Here dancing is the fashion apparently, and there is no lack of partners, for young men abound here. I ask myself if their presence in such numbers is fortuitous or accustomed? Do they come here to chase deer, which are numerous in the mountains, or have they really come to be squires of dames? This is a question that cannot be answered while the rain lasts, and therefore I have no hope of solving it this season. They may have come to drink the waters, for I notice most of them going down regularly to the sulphur spring and drinking quantities of the evil-smelling liquid. There is a tumbler provided half filled with salt, and many add a spoonfull to the water, which seems to me a piling of horror upon horror, an accumulation of deep to deep. But they seem to relish it.

The baths seem to be comparatively neglected, and this I consider the weak point of the Springs. There is apparently a powerful flow of water, quite enough to supply a large bathing establishment. This should have been made an important feature of the place, and I have no doubt it will be in that remorseless future which is about to engulf the Springs. For this hotel, its rows, its colonnades, its villas, its cottages, all are doomed. The property cost $1,200,000, and was owned by a stock company. Before the war it paid a fair dividend on that valuation. Then the place was crowded through July, August, and half of September. It was the Saratoga, the White Mountains, and the Sharon Springs of the South all in one. Oftentimes there would be arrivals of 150 to 200 persons in one day. There never was the same amount of system here as at Saratoga, where the room clerks will assign 200, 300, 400, even 600 people to rooms and never wink after it. At the little Clarendon on the Saturday before the regatta over 200 people arrived and fell into their places at once. At the Grand Union, on Saturday and Monday, 600 came and were accommodated without a flurried breath. But here they were not quite so skilled, and often it happened that all the ladies of the party would be crammed into three or four rooms and the gentlemen would have to bivouac on the lawns under trees.

But since the war there have been few such gatherings. The prestige of the Springs has not suffered, thanks to the able management of Mr. Peyton. But the pockets of the shareholders have not fared so well. They have received barely one per cent. on their investment, and they have determined to hazard the whole in the chance of bettering themselves. They propose to pull down the hotel and all its attendant colonnades and rows, to sell hotel sites, and to put up themselves another structure lighter, more modern, less cumbrous, requiring fewer servants, and giving more accommodation. It is thought that on these magnificent grounds will in time arise a group of hotels, four or five, perhaps, which will make these famous Springs still more famous, and will be to the restored South a greater place of gathering than ever this hotel was. Next year will be the last of the old régime. After the centennial year has passed away the demolition will commence, and the new hotel will probably not open until 1878. It will be quite an era in the social history of Virginia; it will be a sign and a token that the old things have passed away. May tenfold prosperity accompany the new. GAR.

JUDICIAL OUTLAYS IN ARKANSAS.

THE COST OF COURTS IN THE WESTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS—AN INVESTIGATION IN PROGRESS—THE MISSING $47,000 IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The condition of affairs in the Western Judicial District of Arkansas has been under investigation by Attorney General Pierrepont for several weeks, and it is probable that in a short time the result will be disclosed. Judge Parker is in town, and so is Senator Dorsey. This morning the *Chronicle* has a long letter—dated at Fort Smith, but probably written here—which seeks to justify the large expenditures of money and to show that they are economically made. The cost of proceedings in the district for six months, from Jan. 1 to July 1, has been over $80,000. The number of miles traveled by witnesses, deputies, and jurors during the same period, or, rather, the miles charged, aggregate 178,270. The evidence presented to the Attorney General is as contradictory as possible, and the determination of matters of fact will be exceedingly difficult.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The commission heretofore designated to count the money in the Treasury will this week, in accordance with the request of the Secretary, make close inquiry concerning the abstraction of the $47,000. Some weeks ago, before Gen. Spinner retired, he expressed his confidence that the stolen money would be returned, because several other stolen sums had found their way back into the Treasury, and it was his opinion that the theft was committed by a person or persons holding places under him. Since that time no new discoveries have been made, although the Treasury detective force has not lost sight of the matter.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Sir Edward Thornton has not yet left the city for a Summer sojourn elsewhere, he being detained here to attend to a large number of claims before the United States and Mexican Commission, in his capacity of umpire.

PROSECUTION OF FAILING MAIL CONTRACTORS.

The Post Office Department has sent to the Department of Justice the names of thirty-nine mail contractors, to be prosecuted under section 3,954 of the Revised Statutes, for failing to perform the service after their bids had been accepted. They will be sued for the difference between their bids and the amount paid by the Government after reletting them, which, on the thirty-nine routes for one year, amounted to $417,087. The department will also bring civil suits against the contractors for damages sustained by the Government in providing temporary service after their failure to fulfill the contracts. The routes were subsequently let for four years, and, should the Government recover the above amount, suits will be commenced to cover the losses for the remaining three years.

THE MISSISSIPPI STILL CAUSING UNEASINESS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 25.—There is still considerable alarm in regard to the apprehended overflow of the Mississippi, and prayers were offered up in the various churches to-day for its abatement. To-night's news from above is regarded as favorable, despite the heavy local rains of last night, as it is believed the nine inches decline reported at Cairo by the signal service renders danger from the Ohio freshet impossible.

A LEGISLATURE'S RECORD.

CONNECTICUT RID OF LAW-MAKERS.

THE GOOD THEY HAVE DONE EASILY TOLD—A WORTHLESS BODY WHICH DARED NOT INVESTIGATE DIRECT CHARGES AGAINST ITS MEMBERS—THE ACTS OF THE SESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, July 24, 1875.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday, and the material interests of the State are safer because of its dissolution. In a letter written about the middle of the session I pointed out some of the dangers pending in consequence of the crudeness of this legislative body. Never before, so far as recollection or tradition furnishes any data, has there been so weak a body of law-makers in Connecticut. The so-called reform movement, which is responsible for it, is of itself such a gigantic fraud that really nothing better could be expected of it. But for the steady hands of a few men in both political parties legislation would have resulted doing great injury to important interests. The lower house was especially weak, and disposed, through its ignorance of common principles of law and of corporate rights, to be meddlesome. Every corporation that enjoys public confidence has occasion to feel that the final adjournment is a blessing not to be too lightly regarded. Only by the closest attention on the part of a few men having sense and good judgment have the threatening dangers which were disturbing thoughtful people when the session was in its height, been averted. As a partisan body it was a failure. Every move has been bungling, and the Democratic organization is weakened in consequence. It did not have the courage to stand by its own professions and promises. A Committee on Federal Relations was raised at an early day for the purpose of bringing in a set of resolutions on Federal usurpations in Louisiana, and all that sort of thing; but the leaders did not dare trust their own men, and avoided the issue by doing nothing, thus gaining a good reputation for cowardice among the faithful of the Senator Eaton sort. The Senator himself must feel this thrust keenly, for there stands his "great speech" in the Senate unindorsed at home because no man had the pluck to stand up and defend it. The liquor dealers insisted upon the repeal of the local option feature of the License law on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and upon a reduction of licenses, and it was considered that in view of their great services to the party their demands would be obeyed. They did succeed in getting a majority of the temperance committee, and supposed the victory was at hand; but the backbone of the committee did hold out, and the House went back on everything in a moment of great fright and demoralization; and to cap all the Supreme Court of the State on the same day decided local option to be constitutional! The liquor men had expended several thousand dollars, and before election contributed liberally in many towns to assist Democratic candidates for the Legislature. On every issue that was to be made as a matter of party principle, the party itself showed the white feather. Weak in business capacity, it was weak also in self-government. A virtue will be claimed because of its apparent non-partisanship; but it was no result of thoughtful deliberation nor even of prudent apprehension, but was a natural outflow of poor materials, not adhesive enough in themselves to be respectably consistent, nor having a leadership with intelligence enough to convince, reason enough to persuade, nor force enough to compel—a fatal condition of things at both extremes that will ruin any party that has either bowels or brains.

VENALITY AND CORRUPTION.

There has been during the past two weeks something of a stir over indefinite charges of corruption, chiefly existing among members coming from that saintly portion of the State which is represented in Congress by Hon. William H. Barnum, a gentleman of large means and liberal impulses as a party man. A committee of investigation was raised, with "power to send for persons and papers," and the first thing it decided was, that being a House committee, it could not summon witnesses. This practically choked off investigation, though the committee did go on and examine a few volunteers, on whose testimony, as to rumors only, a report was made that no charge affecting the integrity of any member of the House had been sustained in the slightest degree. As it was in this correspondence that the first allusion to this matter of venality was made, permit me to say now that every assertion which THE TIMES printed was true, and would have been proved had the investigating committee compelled the attendance of witnesses and shown at the outset that it was determined to get at the bottom facts. I am disposed to follow up the case somewhat, as one of the Democratic counsel before the committee denounced THE TIMES correspondent (whom he did not know) as a libeler and liar. I wrote to you in the letter referred to that, while an important question was pending, a Democratic member from Litchfield County approached the representatives of one side of the case and offered his own vote and those of twelve others for $300. The committee talked all around this affair without getting near it, and giving no opportunity to have a disclosure made. There is no doubt about the fact, and it is only one of numerous instances of a similar character. On the evening before the vote on the Plantsville Depot case was to be taken, two gentlemen interested in it were approached by Mr. Oliver H. Hartwell, Democratic member of the House from New-Milford, Litchfield County, who inquired how the question was going, and then volunteered to say that he and his friends always voted straight where there was a matter of principle involved, but he understood that in this case it was a local quarrel, and it made no difference to himself or them how it went. Having intimated that it would be agreeable on his part to receive some compensation—a slight compensation—for voting where there was no principle involved, he was told to name the amount that would be satisfactory to himself and the other gentlemen in whose behalf he appeared. He said he thought $300—$25 apiece—would be about right. Not receiving the encouragement he expected immediately, he remarked that the other side would do better by him than that, and after some further conversation he was told that there was no money on hand to pay $300. The next morning early he met one of the gentlemen again, and taking him aside, said: "You had better fix that matter now; no time can be lost, as the vote will be taken this forenoon." How much money he got, if any, I do not know, though I am assured that the side he approached did not give him any. It is a curious fact that the subject of investigating this charge of corrupt conduct was introduced by resolution in the House by Mr. McMahon, of New-Milford, the colleague of this spotless Hartwell, who himself was implicated by the examination of rumors and went before the committee and explained. while Hartwell's name was not mentioned, and perhaps would not have been had not the story printed in THE TIMES been publicly declared to be a libel. Many persons are familiar with all the facts in this case, and will support them in any proper place, as they would have done had there been an honest disposition on the part of the Legislature to investigate. It is the testimony of the best-informed gentlemen in legislative matters that we have had no session before where so much corruption among members has prevailed, and the working field has been principally in Litchfield County.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

The most important matters favorably acted upon during the session have been as follows: Promotion of Hon. Dwight Loomis from the Superior Court to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Errors, in place of Hon. James Phelps, who was elected to Congress, resigned; re-election of Judges Sanford and Granger Judges of the Superior Court for eight years; election of H. C. Miles, of Milford, School Commissioner; appointment by the Governor of M. A. Osborn, of New-Haven, Railroad Commissioner. Appropriations—To complete new Capitol building in Hartford, $1,000,000; Philadelphia Centennial, $25,000; State Prison (for repairs) School for Imbeciles, Lakeville, and for artificial propagation of fish, $5,000 each; $2,800 yearly ($700 quarterly) to Wesleyan University for two years to support an agricultural experiment station; $2,000 to defend suit in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, having reference to the jurisdiction of Connecticut in the waters of Long Island Sound. Taxes—Continuation of the State tax of one mill, though there is a deficiency under it; increase of the commutation tax on express companies from $2,000 to $4,000; taxing surplus of saving banks, and making plain the law taxing the investments of these banks in United States bonds. Railroads—Incorporating the Boston and New-York Air-line Railroad Company, being the first mortgage bondholders of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willmatic Road; incorporating the Providence, Ponagansett and Springfield Road; suspending the payment of taxes due from the Air-line, and Connecticut Western, and Valley Roads for two years, with a supplemental bill making all railroad taxes due a lien prior to all other incumbrances; refusing to accept the annual report of the Railroad Commissioners because of manifest errors. Fisheries—Repealing the important law passed last year which abolished the pounds at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and re-establishing them between April 15 and June 25, excepting from Saturday to Sunday night. Military—Allowing the Connecticut Brigade to go to the Philadelphia Centennial next year, in lieu of having a Spring parade and a Fall encampment, provided the expense is no more. Insurance—Providing that if the American National Life and Trust Company, of New-Haven, does not make its impairment good by the 1st of September, its books and papers shall go into the hands of the Insurance Commissioner, who shall then go to the courts on the question of the value of assets, to determine the question of solvency under the Connecticut law; requiring all insurance companies to have a paid-up capital of $100,000 before beginning business. Constitutional amendments—Passed by a two-thirds vote, which carries to the people the proposed amendment which provides for Fall elections, State officers, and Senators to be elected biennially, and members of the House annually, sessions of the Legislature to begin in January; also one other, giving two-thirds of the Legislature the power to restore forfeited rights lost by persons by conviction for crime. There were passed, for a two-thirds vote next year, amendments striking out the word "white;" prohibiting counties, towns, and cities from bonding in aid of railroads; giving members of the Legislature $300 compensation each session and twenty-five cents mileage each way; providing for the election of Judges of Courts of Common Pleas and District Courts for four years, and Judges of City and Police Courts for two years; electing Judges of Probate biennially; increasing the number of Senatorial districts from twenty-one to not exceeding forty-five nor less than thirty-five, and providing that the redistricting shall be by a non-partisan commission; giving a new town hereafter admitted, if it has less than 2,500 population, no separate representative in the House, but making it a voting district of the old town. The bill providing for a Constitutional Convention was continued to the next session.

SCHOOL MONEY.

An important amendment was defeated by the partisanship of the Democracy which may cause trouble. It provided that no portion of the school money shall be appropriated for sectarian purposes. I wrote you some time ago about the Catholic influence at work in this State to control the acts of the Democratic Party, and here was a case where it brought the whole party up to the rack, notwithstanding the fact that in Democratic States a similar amendment has been adopted, and in Ohio to-day both political parties have incorporated the same principle in their platforms, as the issue of sectarianism in schools is an overshadowing one there. The same issue has been considerably felt in Connecticut in the cities and the large towns, and it is growing. I predict that in less than five years the Democratic Party in the State will be overthrown by it; not, perhaps, by an organized movement, but by the disaffection of the anti-Catholic element within the party lines. But one Democratic member of the House voted in favor of sustaining the amendment, and he was a German from Vernon. The Germans generally have a strong feeling on the subject, and when the issue is made a pointed one they will be the first to shake off Democratic allegiance.

THE CANADIAN POSTAL TREATY.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 25.—The articles of convention between the Postal Departments of Canada and the United States for the establishment of an exchange of money-orders between the two countries are gazetted. They provide that money-orders payable in the States shall be issued at the money-order Post Offices of the Dominion on and after the 2d of August next for sums not exceeding $40 Canada currency on any single order, for which the commission charged shall be twenty-five cents on any order not exceeding $20, and fifty cents over $20 and under $40. No further charge will be made on payment in the United States. Money-orders issued in the United States upon Canada in conformity with the terms of the convention will, in like manner, be payable at the money-order offices of the Dominion on which they may be drawn, without charge, in the value in gold coin of the deposits made in the United States in paper for payment to the beneficiaries in the Dominion of Canada, and the value in United States paper money of deposits made in the Dominion in gold coin, or currency of par value for payment in the United States, shall be determined according to the rate of premium on gold in New-York in the following manner, viz.: The Postmaster at New-York shall, at 3 P. M. of each day, except Sunday, telegraph to each of the appointed exchange offices of the United States the rate of the premium on gold at that hour, which rate shall, when received by such exchange offices, be taken as the basis of conversion of money values for the next and for all subsequent orders and advices dispatched and received until receipt of the next telegram from the Postmaster at New-York.

A WESTERN RAILROAD WAR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—The reduction of passenger fare by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad between here and Nashville, Tenn., a few weeks since, in opposition to the Iron Mountain Road and its Southern connections, have been extended, and the former road announces that it will hereafter carry passengers from Nashville to Louisville for one-third fare, and freight at correspondingly low rates. The route will be by the St. Louis and South-eastern to Nortonville, thence by the Louisville and Paducah Road to Louisville. The opposition has been brought about by the Louisville and Nashville Road refusing the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad Company's tickets to Montgomery, Ala., and other points South.

A SINGULAR CHARACTER.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 25.—The woman, Mrs. Merritt, who claims in New-York to have been the victim of an outrage on board the tug Mike Norton, is undoubtedly the well-known confidence woman who was in the New-Haven Almshouse for three months, four years since, giving birth to a child while there, probably illegitimate. She then went to Albany, where she defrauded a hotel-keeper. She came here under the name of Averill, but was generally known as Dolly or Olive Dutton, but succeeded in deceiving every one for a time.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE ON A STEAMER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25.—A mysterious suicide occurred on the steamer South Carolina, which left New-York for this port on Wednesday last. An unknown passenger, who had registered under the name of J. Incognito, when the steamer was off Cape Hatteras, on Friday, shot himself three times with a revolver while lying in his berth and died almost instantly. He had carefully destroyed everything in his baggage which might have led to his identification. He left a letter to the Captain, indicating that he had taken passage with the intention of committing suicide.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

SIMPLER METHODS IN MATTERS BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE.

BERLIN, July 25.—The *North German Gazette*, commenting on the recent submissions of Catholic clergymen to the law for the administration of Church property, says the Episcopate has thereby abandoned the principle hitherto maintained that politico-ecclesiastical matters can only be regulated by means of independent arrangements between State and Church. The *Gazette* infers that the Roman Curia has given permission to the clergy to decide for themselves, at the same time assuring them that a decision in favor of submission to the law will not be regarded as an act of disobedience to Papal authority. This, continues the *Gazette*, may be considered as changing the struggle between the political and ecclesiastical powers, and the Catholic Episcopate will probably urge upon Rome the necessity of extending still further freedom of action in these matters.

A COUNT'S FAMILY ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRING TO KILL PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.

LONDON, July 26.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* says Count Dzembeck, his mother, and a chamber-maid have been arrested at Landeck, in the district of Breslau. They are charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to assassinate Prince Frederick William.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SAILORS AND WORKING MEN INDORSE PLIMSOLL.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—A meeting was held at Birkenhead to-day to indorse Mr. Plimsoll's course in Parliament. Several thousand sailors and working men were present. Resolutions expressing sympathy with and pledging support to Mr. Plimsoll were adopted.

EPTENSIVE LOCK-OUTS BY THE COTTON MASTERS—THE STRIKE AT OLDHAM.

LONDON, July 25.—In accordance with the notice given by the cotton masters of Ashton, Staleybridge, Dunkinfield, and Mossley, a lock-out commenced in several of the mills on Saturday. Unless the operatives yield by the end of the month the mills still open will be closed, as the time of the notices given expires, in which case several thousand people will be thrown out of employment. In the meantime the strike set on foot by the operatives in Oldham goes into effect to-morrow, and will involve 100 mills and 13,000 hands.

WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS SUPPORTING THE LOCKED-OUT AND STRIKING OPERATIVES—MR. SCUDAMORE GOING TO TURKEY.

LONDON, July 26.—The working men's associations of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire have resolved to support the locked-out and striking mill operatives.

The *Standard* reports that Mr. Scudamore will retire from the British Post Office and go to Turkey to organize a postal service there, in accordance with the Berne Convention.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF ATHANASE JOSUE COQUEREL—THE DAMAGE BY THE FLOODS ESTIMATED AT $15,000,000.

PARIS, July 25.—Athanase Josue Coquerel, the eminent Protestant minister, is dead.

An official statement made by M. Caillaux, Minister of Public Works, to the Assembly, estimates the total damage done to property by the inundations in the south of France at $15,000,000.

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS' LETTER TO ALFONSO.

LONDON, July 25.—The text of Don Carlos' letter to King Alfonso is published. It contains no threat of reprisals on the part of the Carlists, as first reports represented.

THE CARLIST LOSSES DURING THE PAST THREE WEEKS ESTIMATED AT 4,000.

MADRID, July 25.—The losses of the Carlists during the past three weeks in killed, wounded, and missing are estimated at 4,000 men.

DON CARLOS' COMPLAINTS OF ALFONSIST CRUELTY.

LONDON, July 26.—Don Carlos, in his letter to Alfonso, declares the cruelty of the measures ordered by the Madrid Government unprecedented, and will, like the blood of the martyrs, raise up Carlists everywhere. He himself, who comes to his country to be King of all the Spaniards, allows Alfonsists to live peacefully within his territories. He is confident of success, for it is impossible that Spain can flourish under governments of chance.

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER AT LONDON ASKS TO BE RECALLED.

LONDON, July 26—6 A. M.—A telegram from Berlin to the *Morning Post* says it is reported in that city that Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Minister at London, has asked to be recalled in consequence of a recent assertion by Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, in the House of Commons, that Russia had violated her promises in regard to Khiva. It is understood that Count Schouvaloff conveyed the promises in question to the British Government.

BAVARIA.

A MAJORITY OF THREE FOR THE ULTRAMONTANES IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

MUNICH, July 25.—The Electoral Colleges of Bavaria have met and chosen members of the lower house, which stands 79 Ultramontanes to 76 Liberals.

TURKEY.

UNEASINESS ABOUT THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURRECTION.

PARIS, July 25.—The *Moniteur*, commenting on the insurrection in Herzegovina, says a very little time will show whether it is a false alarm, or whether a final conflagration in the Christian districts of Turkey has commenced. In any case the situation is sufficiently serious to give uneasiness to European diplomacy.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—On Saturday afternoon a ruffianly attack was made upon Mr. E. Cowles, editor of the *Leader*, by Assistant Street Inspector Zeimer, of this city. The ground of the assault was an article published in the *Leader* charging Zeimer with black-mailing certain laborers in the employ of the City. He came into the office of Mr. Cowles, and demanded in threatening and abusive language to know the author of the article. Mr. Cowles refused to discuss the matter until Zeimer had cooled down somewhat, when Mr. Cowles stated that as chief editor of the paper he was responsible for its utterances. Zeimer replied by striking him, (Mr. Cowles,) while in a sitting position, a violent blow with his fist on the left side of the head. Zeimer was then seized by a couple of bystanders, when he drew a pistol. While attempting to cock it Mr. Cowles seized an iron cane and dealt him a heavy blow over the head, doubling up the cane and taking the fight out of Zeimer, who was arrested, taken to the police station, and put under bonds of $1,000 for assault with intent to kill.

THE ISLE OF SHOALS REGATTA.

THE JUDGES AWARD THE FIRST PRIZE TO THE YACHT RAMBLER, OF NEW-YORK—THE CORRECTED TIME—THE STAKE-BOAT OUT OF PLACE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 25.—After a protracted investigation and almost interminable discussion the judges at 10:30 last night rendered their decision at the Oceanic House, Isle of Shoals, awarding to the yacht Rambler, of New-York, Capt. Thomas, the first prize for yachts of the first class. No other prizes were awarded in this class, as the Rambler was the only yacht that rounded the second stake-boat.

The corrected time of the six yachts of this class was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Fearless	4	09	15	America	4	26	24
Tempest	4	10	10	Resolute	4	36	06
Ray	4	12	02	Rambler	4	58	30

Capt. Thomas, of the Rambler, positively stated that he rounded the second stake-boat, and that at the time no other yacht was nearer to him than eight miles. The others contend they could not find the boat, and that it was either not there or far out of position. Investigation to-day disclosed that the boat was on the course, but thirteen and a half miles from the first stake-boat, making that side of the triangle three and a half miles longer than it should have been, the presumption being that the boat drifted three and a half miles during the storm of Friday.

In the second class prizes were awarded as follows: Keel sloops, first prize to the Tartar, Capt. Hastings, of Boston; second prize, Mariquita, Capt. Dexter, of Dorchester. Centre boards, first prize to the Shadow, Capt. Deland, of Boston; second prize, Magic, Capt. Neal, of Lynn. Schooners, first prize to the Vanitas, Capt. Ware, of Beverly; second prize, Sparkle, Capt. Thomas, of Portland. It was announced that the other prizes for first class yachts would be sailed for on Monday, as also the sweepstakes race.

LYNCHING IN ARKANSAS.

TWO NEGROES CONFESS TO THE MURDER OF A WHITE MAN AND ONE OF THEM IS SHOT—ARREST OF THE LEADERS OF A GANG.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 25.—Last Tuesday an industrious German, named Frank Williams, engaged on Hancock's plantation, on Frenchman's Bayou, forty miles above here on the Arkansas side, disappeared. The evening before he disappeared he drew $10 from his employer and was last seen in company with John Randolph and John Phillips, both colored. Search was made for them, and it was found that they had left. Pursuit was then made and they were overtaken and carried back to Shawnee Village. On their arrival yesterday they confessed to having murdered Williams, and showed where they had concealed his body in a cane-brake. The body, when found presented a horrible appearance, the head being literally beaten off with bludgeons. The murderers were then carried to Crowell's Landing, on reaching which they informed their captors that they belonged to a band, of which Robert Burton, a white man, also employed on Hancock's plantation, was leader, and Jesse Carter, colored, was also a member, and that they were organized for robbery, and had murdered several persons. Quite a crowd had assembled by this time, and the indignation of the citizens, which was intense, finally culminated in a mob taking the prisoners out and shooting Randolph, killing him instantly. Phillips broke away and escaped. Yesterday the whole neighborhood was in search of him. Randolph's body was thrown into the river. Warrants were sworn out for Burton and Carter, and they were arrested and taken to Osceola Jail.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 26—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where it has risen; it is also rising over the North-west and upper lake region, and is lowest north of Lake Huron. Partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed from the Lower Missouri Valley to the upper lakes, from the West Gulf to the Ohio, in North Carolina and Southern Virginia. The temperature has fallen in the North-west, and risen from Tennessee and the Middle States to the lower lakes. The rivers have continued rising at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, and below Cairo, but at other points stationary or falling.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, slight changes in barometer and temperature, south-west to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas in the Carolinas and the West Gulf States.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary to rising barometer, winds veering to west and north-west, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, rising or stationary barometer, north-westerly winds, cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather following occasional rains from Missouri to Lower Michigan, and followed in the last section by easterly winds.

For the lower lake region, winds veering to west or north-west, falling, followed by rising barometer, clear and partly cloudy weather following occasional rains.

For the Eastern and Middle States, falling to stationary barometer, southerly winds, veering to westerly, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains in Virginia and north-west of the Alleghanies.

The lower Ohio and the lower Mississippi Rivers will continue slowly rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	67°	67°	3:30 P. M.	83°	88°
6 A. M.	63°	65°	6 P. M.	76°	81°
9 A. M.	72°	70°	9 P. M.	73°	76°
12 M.	81°	77°	12 P. M.	72°	73°

Average temperature yesterday .... 74⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 74°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Ingleside, a well-known Summer resort on the Connecticut River, about seven miles north of Springfield, Mass., was completely destroyed by fire last evening. It was built by J. S. Davis, of Holyoke, a few years ago, at a cost of $156,000, but was sold in 1874 to N. S. Chandler, of Springfield, for $30,000, and had not been open for guests this season. Engines were sent over from Holyoke, but were useless, as there was no water except in a small reservoir, and none could be pumped up from the Connecticut. Eighty tons of hay were burned in the barn, and only a small portion of the furniture was saved, and that in a damaged condition. The insurance is $20,000.

A fire broke out in Sproul's block in Waldoborough, Me., yesterday, originating from the explosion of a lamp. The damage to the building is $4,000; insured for $2,000. The loss to the tenants in the block on stock and household goods is about $6,000; insured for $2,700.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stable of the New-York Excavating Company, No. 65 Kent street, Brooklyn, causing damage to the extent of $45.

THE TAMMANY FIGHT.

WHAT THE TROUBLE MAY LEAD TO.

GENERAL EXCITEMENT AMONG TAMMANY POLITICIANS—THE PLANS OF MORRISSEY, LEDWITH, AND HAYES FORESHADOWED—AN INTERVIEW WITH HAYES.

Judge Thomas A. Ledwith was found seated in his parlor yesterday afternoon in conversation with a personal friend, and upon being asked if he was willing to give his views of the action of the Tammany Committee on Organization on Saturday, and also to state what he proposed to do in the premises, replied that at present he preferred to say nothing about it. He regarded the Committee on Organization as an executive body, and he was bound in honor to say nothing about anything which that committee might do when in session. He held his position on that committee by virtue of an appointment by the General Committee of his district and all he could do in that regard was to report the action of the Committee to the District Committee, which he should do forthwith. As to what the result of the action of Saturday would be, or what he should do in the premises, he was not prepared at present to state. In reply to another question, he added that this was not the first political fight which he had been engaged in; that he had fought some pretty hard battles, with strong opponents, and that with good counsel he had generally come out ahead. The action of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization in adopting the report of the Sub-committee on Discipline, recommending the thorough reorganization of the Third, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts, has caused widespread discussions among all classes of politicians, and the future steps of the committee of five appointed to take such action as the facts warrant in the reorganization have been the subject of a great deal of speculation. The conversation of Morrissey, Hayes, and Ledwith and that of their friends foreshadows what their course of action will be, and they state their position very clearly. A conference between Morrissey and the others is to be held to-day or to-morrow, when their plans will be definitely fixed. The committee of five will also meet to-day at Tammany Hall, and all residents of the districts of Morrissey, Ledwith, and Hayes who have an interest in the action of the committee have been requested to appear before it for hearing. Few of the principals in the fight were in the City yesterday. The views of those who remained in town may be found below. Morrissey, Walsh, and O'Brien were in Saratoga. Coulter was in Saybrook, Conn. Mayor Wickham was at his country residence. John Kelly remained at home all day, and was denied to all callers.

The above being all that Mr. Ledwith seemed willing to say at present, about the matter, the reporter bade him good evening and walked away. Subsequently, in conversation with several prominent members of the Tammany Party in the Eleventh and Fifteenth Assembly Districts, among whom were Mr. John Mulligan and his brother Thomas—the latter a member of the General Committee of the Eleventh Assembly District, an active political worker, and the especial friend of John Morrissey—and also Capt. James C. Marriott, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eleventh Assembly District, the reporter was told, among other things, that all the men who are engaged in the present movement, with very few exceptions, were disappointed aspirants for political honors in some shape, and, consequently, political "soreheads;" that they had always acted in harmony with the party until now; that they were mad because they had not been put upon the General Committee, and that they would keep on reorganizing until they succeed in getting on the committee. "The trouble in this district," said Capt. Marriott, "began some years ago on the reorganization of Tammany Hall. There was opposition to some of the men being put upon the ticket for the General Committee, those objecting contending, and with good reason, that they themselves had a better right to be there. Mr. Morrissey, however, sustained his ticket, and the opposition of these men at that time affords the best indication as to why they have not been recognized since. Among those dissatisfied with the present committee are one or two influential men, and only one or two. The opposition is based entirely upon personal grounds. These men only seek the recognition which has heretofore been denied them. They were put upon the District Committee for the purpose of conciliating them and uniting them for the contest next Fall, after which they would have been placed upon an equality with men who had always voted the ticket; but they continued in opposition, and claimed to control a strong opposition in the district—stronger even than that of last year—the dissolution of which depended entirely upon their present preferment. So far as the question of leaving Tammany Hall is concerned, the active men in the Eleventh District have no idea of going into an opposition organization, but propose to set their opponents a better example, and to act upon a principle which they, in times past, have ignored. As to the strength of the movement in this district, and the honesty of the claim which these men set up in regard to representing the regular organization here, it is only necessary to look at the facts. Their petition starts out with the assertion that "We, whose names are hereto annexed, representing the majority of the committee," &c., petition so and so. Now, there are thirty members of that committee in this district, and their petition has appended to it eleven signatures. If eleven is a majority of thirty, then my arithmetic is all wrong. Of these eleven, one, it is alleged, declared that he would not sign until he had a positive promise of a place; another is said never to have signed, and still another only last week declared to me that he was opposed to the whole movement, and would have nothing to do with it. Furthermore, to show that selfishness has a large influence upon the action of these men, it is rumored that one is to be Superior Court Judge; another District Court Justice; another Alderman, and another to receive an appointment from the Mayor. As to the claim of these men of representing the people in this matter, it is simply ridiculous. They know well enough that on a square vote they would be beaten ten to one, and that is the reason they resort to this arbitrary and unlawful method of accomplishing their purposes. They dare not submit it to the vote of the Democrats of the District, or to the action of the Tammany General Committee. And this is why, if they persist in carrying out their present programme, and reorganizing the General Committee by leaving out Morrissey, Ledwith, and Hayes, and their friends, they do not intend to leave Tammany Hall. They are satisfied that they can beat them before the people and before the General Committee. They have no doubt that on a square issue between Kelly and Morrissey, either before the people or the committee, Morrissey would beat Kelly, and therefore they did not dare to submit the question to either tribunal for settlement. The secret of the opposition to Hayes is because he is a candidate for State Senator, and they desire to make room for John Fox; while their opposition to Judge Ledwith is based upon the fact that they know he is one of the strongest men in New-York, having received 46,000 votes for Mayor, independent of any organization. As they fear that he might be a formidable candidate against Henry L. Clinton for Surrogate, they desire to get him out of the way. Their opposition to John Morrissey is also based upon the fact that he objects to the personal management of Tammany Hall—to Wickham and Kelly; and with Ledwith and Morrissey in power in the Seventh Senatorial District, it would be impossible for Kelly's friend, Calvin, to get the nomination for State Senator. These men claim that Morrissey is not a popular man; they admit that he is a famous man, but deny that he is a popular man. That is just where they make their great mistake. He is the most popular man in New-York to-day among the working men of the Democratic Party. His name cannot be even mentioned in a

public gathering of Democrats without bringing the house down.

In a conversation with a prominent Democrat in the Fifteenth Assembly District, all the statements made by Capt. Marriott were concurred in and a few new points of interest were gathered, substantially as follows: The question being asked as to whether the action of the Committee on Organization in ordering the reorganization of the General Committee was legal, the reply was that such action was without question illegal and in defiance of all law and authority. In proof of this, a copy of the by-laws of the committee was produced, from which is published herewith all that bears upon the question, directly or indirectly. The book from which the extracts are taken is entitled "The by-laws of the Democratic-Republican Committee of the City of New-York, for the year 1875." It is published by the authority of the committee, and for the use of the members of the committee only, and contains the by-laws, (which are also in the form of a constitution,) consisting of fourteen articles, and the obligations of members; it also defines the functions of the standing committees of the General Committee, and gives the names and addresses of all the members of that committee, and the names of the members on the various standing committees. This book contains no reference to any proposition to expel a member or to reorganize a district. The only possible reference to such a contingency is found in section 7 of article 8, and in section 22, of article 10. The first reads as follows:

"The Committee on Organization shall be charged with the consideration of all matters relating to organization of the Democratic Party, the call of primary elections, and the conducting of primary, general, and charter elections, and shall in their discretion have power of revision and substitution of all nominations hereafter made by conventions called by this General Committee or any District Committee of this organization, whenever the honor, preservation, and integrity of this organization shall require such action. The Committee on Organization shall authorize all necessary disbursements and appropriations, subject to the approval of the General Committee."

The above is all of that section. Section 22 of article 7 is as follows:

"No action shall be had to increase or diminish the number of members of this committee, or to change or affect its organization in any manner, unless three-fifths of the members elected to the committee shall vote in favor thereof; and the yeas and nays shall be called upon every resolution or proceeding relating thereto."

And that, said the gentleman referred to, is the reason why we do not propose to leave Tammany Hall just now. This matter must come before the General Committee, and then we will show these gentlemen where they have made a mistake—either in making their by-laws or else in refusing to live up to them. A careful reading of the section first quoted will show that the Committee on Organization are only charged with the power to consider all matters connected with the reorganization of the Democratic party, while the last section provides that no action shall be taken to increase or diminish the number of members, or interfere with the organization of the committee in any manner except by a three-fifths vote of all the members elected to the committee, and that the yeas and nays shall be called on every resolution or proceeding connected therewith. Now, the number of members comprising that committee is 557, consisting of two from each election district in the City, and two from each of the annexed wards, and a three-fifths vote would be 335. John Kelly's power may be absolute, but he can no more get three-fifths of that committee to vote to sustain that action than he can fly. In reply to the question as to whether the action of the committee met the approval of the district committee of the Fifteenth District, he said that there were twenty-six members composing that committee, of whom twelve only had signed the petition asking for a reorganization, and that of these four had already come forward voluntarily, and repudiated the whole thing, saying that they signed the paper without reading it, relying upon the representations made to them that it was intended for quite a different object from what they found it to be when they saw it published in the papers. Furthermore, said he, as to a vote of the Democrats of this Assembly district upon the square issue as presented, we could beat them so badly that they would not know they were in the field, and, in view of all these facts, we propose to stay in Tammany Hall and fight the issue there. We claim that we are the committee, and that if they get us out of it they must do so legally. When they do that we will submit and not until then.

HAYES ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. James Hayes was asked on Saturday night by a TIMES reporter what the present effect was, and what the future effect would be, of the action taken by the Tammany committee. He said that in the first place the three men against whom the action was directed—Morrissey, Ledwith, and himself—were practically outside of Tammany Hall. They so considered themselves, and regarded the action of the committee as being quite as definite in this respect as though they had been dropped from the rolls. The fight was the well-known one that arose from Tammany reducing the laborers' wages. This was a suicidal policy for the party, as it was necessarily unpopular with the rank and file—the voters. Kelly had realized this fact, and if he had not been so involved by his associations and committed by his past acts, he would now be willing to take a back track. As it was, however, the fight had to be pushed. As to the reorganization, it would be a very simple matter. Kelly undoubtedly had the new ticket all arranged, and would hand it to the committee of five who were appointed to reorganize, and the committee would act on the ticket thus given them without going through the formality of a primary election, which would completely nullify the action of yesterday, as the voters would return the three men whom it was desired to oust without a doubt. Even if they should hold a primary in a bedroom of one of their own partisans their ticket would be voted down—therefore, they dared not hold it.

The further effect of the move of yesterday would be a general opposition to Tammany, which would be very popular among the laboring classes, whose opposition to the "Swallow-tail" wing of the party had been intensified by the reduction of wages. A very general expression of disapproval of Tammany's action could be heard by talking to the voters of the Third Assembly District, where a stronger feeling for Hayes was manifested than ever before. He (Hayes) had not been disloyal in any way to the party. All that he was accused of was friendship and intimate personal relations with Morrissey and Clancy. The organized opposition would be very strong, and it would not be alone in fighting Tammany. The feeling in Brooklyn and in other parts of the State, especially in Rensselaer County, was very bitter, and numbers of influential men were not in cordial relations with the society. Gov. Tilden's action in relation to the requested removal of Commissioners was an indication that he was not friendly toward Kelly's faction. Controller Green was a strong enemy to Kelly, and numbers of others might be instanced. It was probable that Tammany would not have a single uncontested seat in the State Convention in 1876. There was no apparent reason, however, why Morrissey, Clancy, and Hayes should not all sit in that convention. The organization of an opposition to Tammany would be entirely independent of the movement known as "Anti-Tammany," which was gotten up by Ben. Wood, who had got ex-Recorder Smith and one or two others of that stamp in to strengthen it, and who intended to make a close corporation of it and run it according to their own ideas and ways.

A RECENT DISCOVERY IN POMPEII.

The *Pungolo* of Naples reports an interesting discovery at Pompeii, consisting of a number of wooden tablets with writings. They were found carefully arranged in an ivory box. The backs of the tablets are smooth and unwritten upon, and their faces, upon which the writing is found, are surrounded with a kind of frame or border. They are either separate or tied together, book shape, with twine, in bunches of three or four. On the tablets thus found together the writing is almost always in ink, but the characters on the single ones, which had been covered with wax, were engraved, and are still legible, though the wax has disappeared, as the sharp point of the style had cut into the wood beneath. The separate tablets contain receipts for payments of money, and bear the consular date, with the name of the day and the month, and the amount paid. On the outside edge of the centre tablet of those bound up in book form is written an index of the names contained in the volume. It is entitled *Perscriptio*, and is followed with a name in the genitive or dative. The tablets are evidently accounts, and from the way in which they are kept there can be no doubt that the spot where they were found was the site of a Roman banker's house. They were discovered in excellent condition, though the damp to which they had been exposed has rendered them very fragile. Those bound together are in the best state of preservation. Signor Fiorelli has given an account of the discovery to the Archæological Academy of Naples, and it s expected that it will throw much light upon the conduct of business transactions under the Empire.

POLITICS IN IOWA.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF PARTIES.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REPUBLICAN DEFECTION OF FORMER YEARS—HOW THE OPPOSITION HAVE BEATEN ABOUT FROM ONE BUSH TO ANOTHER—THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Saturday, July 17, 1875.

The political situation in Iowa seems more clearly defined at present than at the same time in any year since 1871; in other words, it appears to indicate that the contest this season will be more nearly one between the two old parties than we have witnessed since that year. A brief glance at the situation at Midsummer in each of the intervening years may be of service here.

In July, 1872, the strength of the Greeley defection in Iowa, perhaps more than in any other Western State, was very uncertain, and could only be guessed at; but it seemed to be formidable. Mr. Greeley and the *Tribune* had been very popular at one time in Iowa; and, although this popularity had been much shaken by the vagaries of editor and paper during and after the war, yet it was still potent enough to cause serious alarm to the clearest heads in the dominant party as to the effect of Mr. Greeley's nomination. Alarming reports came from all parts of the State of local leaders going with the new movement; and it seemed to be difficult to tell whom to count upon as true. It was not until the Summer was well over that it became evident that the leaders who went from us took no following with them; that a hegira of politicians—some worthy, some otherwise—was about all the loss we should sustain, except that in Scott, (in which is Davenport,) and one or two other counties, a large German vote followed the lead of Carl Schurz.

The following year a different experience awaited us. The State Convention, held in June, was as well attended and enthusiastic as could have been expected with so lifeless an opposition [element as that of 1872. Yet there were premonitions of a political storm of possibly vast magnitude. A maximum crop of corn, the great staple of the State, for which could be obtained only the lowest prices since railroads had penetrated the interior, with high rates of transportation, had produced great discontent among our agriculturists, and an apparently universal determination to seek all the remedy legislation could afford or suggest for such a state of affairs. The then rapidly-growing Grange organization was in many counties, especially in the southern part of the State, made the nucleus of political action. Democratic politicians, thinking they saw in the movement a chance to rehabilitate their party in power, made themselves especially active in organizing what may be properly styled political granges; and they had good success, as the election demonstrated. But the open movements of the new opposition were not at all formidable. A call was out for a State Convention, it is true, but it attracted little attention, and perhaps less than half the counties in the State responded to it. The convention was meagrely attended, and a spiritless affair generally. It gave no indication of being able to affect the Republican preponderance in the State; neither were there any appearances on the surface of political affairs to give token that the majority of that party would be reduced below the average 40,000, and the only fear entertained by its leaders was as to the attitude of the secret society. This caused much uneasiness. The result showed these fears to be only too well founded. The majority was cut down nearly one-half, and the House of Representatives left with only two Republican excess, which was lost before the session began through the death of a Republican, and the election in his stead of one of the other party. Counties like Washington, Mahaska, and others, always Republican, gave large majorities the other way, and throughout Southern Iowa there was a notable revolution. Had it extended throughout the North in a similar manner, power would have passed to the "Anti-Monopolists," as the opposition was now called. Of this revolution the secret organization was the inspiration. Without its aid the anti-railroad movement, (for such was the shape it took,) would have made little impression on political affairs.

The year 1874 witnessed a long contest over the speakership of the House, the first in the history of the State. This contest worked to the detriment of the new party. The legislation of the session, especially the railroad tariff act, was inspired and carried through by Republicans, the Tariff bill being drafted by them, the opposition having no alternative but to support measures in furtherance of their own views projected by their opponents. Indeed, the opposition proposed hardly a single measure of the session. They did get up an investigation, for political effect, into the management of the Agricultural College, which investigation, thorough and exhaustive as it was, only vindicated that management and confounded its critics. This sort of record had a depressing effect on "anti-monopoly," and it was apparent, when the campaign of the year began, that in Southern Iowa, where it had been so vigorous the year before, the Grange, as a political organization, had begun to wane. Yet it might be that in the north, where the novelty of secret political societies had yet to be tried, the new party would have a run nearly as effective as in the other part of the State the year before. The State conventions of both parties were well attended, and apparently equally enthusiastic, while their enunciations of principles afforded little ground for controversy, except upon the question of the power of the General Government to regulate railroads extending beyond State lines, the Republican platform positively affirming such power, the other inferentially denying it. The canvass began, therefore, with much uncertainty as to the division line of parties; whether those who would be lost to the opposition in one part of the State would be compensated for by those gained elsewhere. The election showed an increase in the Republican majority of some 5,000 over that of 1873; a result demoralizing to the Anti-monopolists, and disastrous in the extreme to their new party project. Not so, however, with the Bourbon element of the opposition party. The Republican defeats in other States revived their hopes, and made them clamorous for the reorganization of the old party. They now derided the proposed new party, and ridiculed the idea of calling a political organization by so absurd an appellation as "Anti-monopoly." The anti-monopolists of Republican antecedents were very mild. They were not ready to be absorbed by the reviving Democracy, much less to return to their former affiliations. Affairs continued in this posture—Bourbon Democrats rampant, their allies undetermined—through the Winter and Spring. In May of the present year, a call appeared, signed by the Chairman of the Democratic and Liberal State Committees, the Secretary of the Anti-monopoly Committee, and the members for Iowa of the Liberal and Democratic National Committees, summoning a "Democratic" Convention to assemble at Des Moines on the 24th ult., and inviting thereto all shades of the opposition. The designation "Democratic" was so distasteful to the Anti-monopolists proper that their organs almost invariably altered the call to suit their own notions; and in one county the local committee decided to send no delegates to the convention, deeming their organization not included in the call. Thus the controversy went on among the inharmonious elements of the opposition, developing the fact that between some of them there existed no sympathy in regard to any positive principles or affirmative measures; indeed, that dislike of the Republican Party was their one bond of union. When the convention (with delegates from less than three-fourths of the counties present) came together, the question of name was the uppermost one in the minds of the delegates. Should the party be styled "Democratic," or given some hyphenated designation that might serve to secure the yet shaky converts from Republicanism? The Committee on Resolutions got around the difficulty by introducing the platform as the declaration of "the Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and Anti-monopolists of the State of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled." An attempt was made and pressed to have the name "Democrat," "Democratic-Liberal," or indeed any other adopted, but failed; so that the party is before the people to-day without a name. This reference, in the introduction to the platform, to the Anti-monopolists by name, together with the refusal to adopt any designation for the party, was all the consideration they received from the convention. The resolutions utterly ignore their distinctive idea, viz.: State control of railroads—an idea which had much to do with the strong fight they had made for two years, and which, indeed, permeated their entire course of action. A license resolution in the platform was not calculated to mollify their feelings. For two years they had, as a party, refused to indorse the principle of license; while many, if not most, of those from the Republican Party were and are prohibitionists. All these things—the defeat at the Fall election, the revival of Bourbonism among the Democracy, the snubbing they received in the call for the State Convention, the formal treatment they experienced from that convention have conspired to send the Republicans who had given heart and policy, and almost victory to the Anti-monopolists, back among their old friends. Two at least of their organs refuse to support the State ticket, and one of these has run up the Republican nominations, and of the masses who went out of the Republican Party because of the railroad question, only a small proportion appear to be now identified with the opposition.

The license plank in the platform of the medley party, which indeed constitutes about the only undoubted asseveration of principle in the entire document, and undoubtedly expresses the sentiments of the bulk of the party, was nevertheless inserted partially, if not mainly, in order to entice the German Republicans into the opposition ranks; but they had really gained already all they could hope for in this direction, as it was to the liquor issue that was due partly the German defection of 1872, and the Republicans of that nationality who have remained steadfast to their party are not likely to be drawn off now by this declaration in favor of license, particularly when it is accompanied by a resolution apparently in favor of an inflated currency, which appears in the same platform. Both these planks—license and inflation—are more likely to lose than to gain votes for their advocates.

The Republican Party in Iowa, on the other hand, is compactly organized, with a strong ticket upon an acceptable platform. There are no indications of defection except on the part of some ultra Prohibitionists, to which I shall refer presently. Gov. Kirkwood, who heads the ticket, was a popular war Governor, occupying the Executive office, as he did, when all of the State's three years' regiments—forty-eight in number—were organized. His name alone will do much to bring back to the party all who have ever been identified with it. He was not a candidate for the Governorship when the convention met. He is the most prominent aspirant for the successorship to Senator Wright, who has declined a re-election; and when, some time since, his name was suggested as the strongest for the head of the ticket, he caused it to be announced that he would not accept it, and the determination thus expressed he adhered to. But the feeling in the convention was so strongly in favor of his nomination regardless of his declination that he was virtually forced to accept. Gov. Kirkwood's opponent, Shepherd Leffler, is an undoubted Bourbon, a relic of the pioneer Democracy, a politician of a past generation, who hardly realizes that the "niggah" is free, much less a voter. He was a member of the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Congresses, and has been in retirement ever since. So completely has he been obscured from the public gaze that many well-informed politicians thought him dead some years. His nomination was a surprise even to the Bourbons, while their allies are, to say the least, not delighted. As between the candidates for the Governorship, therefore, the Republicans have much the advantage; and the same is true, although in a less marked degree, of the nominees for the other offices, viz: Lieutenant Governor, Supreme Judge, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The prohibition question here, as elsewhere, somewhat complicates the political situation. A Temperance State Convention was held at the same time as the Republican. This convention passed a series of resolutions, one of which declared that, as the existing political parties, in their platforms, had either declared for license or refused to pass a resolution opposed to the repeal of the present Prohibitory law, the temperance people of Iowa were "forced to seek the promotion of these objects by such organizations and combinations as may prove most effective for the success of the temperance cause, without reference to previous political affiliation." This convention also recommended the election of prohibitionists to the General Assembly, and to office of such men as will enforce laws on this subject, "leaving the question of calling a convention for the nomination of State officers and of further organization to an Executive Committee." This committee was accordingly appointed, and is now considering the propriety of calling a nominating convention, with some probability that it will be done. Nevertheless, no serious defection is apprehended from this cause. The present Prohibitory law was originally passed in 1855, being adopted by a popular vote. Three years later it was so amended as to exempt beer and native wine from its operation. Thus it has stood, with occasional amendments to make it more stringent, until the present time, notwithstanding frequent attempts to effect its repeal, and there seems to be little doubt that it fairly represents public sentiment. The popular drift in other States against prohibition last Fall gave a new impetus to the agitation in favor of a License law, and it seemed almost that the current in Iowa was setting that way. Nevertheless, the municipal elections last Spring, happening as they did at the height of this apparent reaction against prohibition, showed the latter to be unexpectedly strong—two-thirds of the towns and cities in which the question was raised voting for prohibiting the entire traffic, wine, beer, and all. Notwithstanding this prevalent sentiment the Republican Party has never made prohibition or license a party question, and has always refused to make position on that issue a test of membership or party fealty. There is, therefore, no more need now of a new party on this question than there has been at any time for a dozen years at least, and I cannot conceive it possible that such party can poll a respectable scattering vote.

Summarized, the political situation is, therefore, about as follows: The Republican vote of last year will probably be increased by the return to the party of perhaps a majority of those who left it for the Anti-Monopoly movement, and of pretty much all the Liberals who had not heretofore come back, except the Germans in the river counties, and also by a plurality of the new vote, altogether making its prospective majority at least 35,000, and possibly 40,000, carrying with it three-fourths of the General Assembly.

ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY.

THE GUIBORD CASE IN CANADA—THE CATHOLIC PRIEST REFUSES TO OBEY THE CIVIL COURTS OF ENGLAND IN OPPOSITION TO THE COMMANDS OF HIS BISHOP.

From the Toronto Globe, July 19.

When the intelligence reached Canada that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had decided the long pending Guibord case in favor of the appellants, every one hoped that we had heard the last of the matter, and that the body of Joseph Guibord might be quietly buried and allowed to rest henceforth in peace. But a sharp controversy in the Montreal *Herald* between M. Doutre, the legal representative of the Guibord party, and M. Rousselot, the cure of Notre Dame, shows that public expectation has been disappointed; that poor Joseph Guibord still awaits burial; that M. le Cure is still contumacious in refusing to allow the body of Guibord to be buried in consecrated ground, and that M. Doutre is still as determined as ever to assert and insist upon the rights of his clients.

The judgment of the Judicial Committee was given in November, 1874. The appellants were the Institut Canadien of Montreal, representatives and assigns of the widow (deceased) of Joseph Guibord; the respondents were M. Le Cure et Marguilliers de l'Œuvre et Fabrique de Montreal, the corporation in whom is vested the Roman Catholic cemetery, known as the Cemetery of La Cote des Neiges. The officials termed "Marguilliers" occupy a position analogous to that of Church Wardens in an English parish. The cemetery is divided into two parts, one devoted to those who are recognized as dying in the Roman Catholic communion, the other to suicides, excommunicated persons, unbaptized infants, and criminals executed without being reconciled to the Church. The former may be spoken of, therefore, as consecrated, the latter as unconsecrated ground.

In 1844 the Institut Canadien, a literary and scientific society, with library, reading-room, and other appliances, was established at Montreal. Of this Joseph Guibord became a member. A quarrel arose between the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal and the Institut, from the latter declaring that he (the Bishop) was the sole and proper judge of the morality of certain books in the library, the Bishop citing the Council of Trent as his authority for acting the part of censor. The result was an appeal to Rome whether the claim of the Bishop was sustained, a *Decretum* being issued forbidding any person to belong to the Institut while it taught pernicious doctrines, and especially proscribing the *Annuaire de l'Institut Canadien* of 1868. In forwarding this decision the Bishop pointed out that contumacity on the part of any member of the Institut would involve deprivation of the sacramen "*meme a l'article de la mort.*" An attempt on the part of the Institut to effect a compromise was denounced by the Bishop as "hypocritical" and altogether insufficient.

On the 18th of November, 1869, Joseph Guibord died suddenly from an attack of paralysis. He had been some six years previously dangerously ill, and it is worthy of notice that on that occasion a priest administered unction to him but refused to administer the Holy Communion, unless Guibord would resign his membership of the Institut, which he refused. It would appear that his death was too sudden to admit of the question being again raised on that occasion. Guibord is admitted to have been a man of good character, and in no other respect to have offended against the authorities of the Church in whose faith he died. His widow immediately applied to the cure and clerk of the Fabrique, tendering the usual fees, to allow the burial of her husband in the consecrated portion of the cemetery. The cure replied, under the advice of the Administrator of the Diocese in the absence of the Bishop, that he was commanded to refuse absolution "*meme a l'article de la mort*" to members of the Institut, and could not therefore permit "*la sepulture ecclesiastique*" to Guibord. An agent of the widow asked that the burial might take place, religious ceremonies being dispensed with, but this too was refused. The widow then appealed to the courts, claiming burial for her husband as a right to which no act of his had legally disentitled him. The application was decided first in her favor by the Judge of the Superior Court, but that decision was reversed on appeal to the Court of Revision, and a further appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench was also adverse to the Guibord family. Then a final appeal was made to the Judicial Committee. While the proceedings were pending the widow died, and the Institut Canadien, being by her will the devisees of her property, and her universal legatees, became the appellants in the final hearing of the case.

It must be borne in mind that this was no attempt to impose secular constraint on any doctrine or dogma of the Catholic Church. The primary injury done was the refusal to bury Guibord in any other manner than would have been regarded as infamous—among criminals, suicides, and other outcasts; but as "universal legatees" of the Widow Guibord the appellants were also interested in the matter of costs, now very heavy, and which are, of course, chargeable to the estate. It may also be noticed that their Lordships refused to deal with the Curé in his spiritual capacity; they only recognized him as a member of a corporation (La Fabrique) owning or holding the cemetery.

Their decision was (1) that the respondents had failed to show that Guibord was, at the time of his death, under any such valid ecclesiastical sentence or censure as would, according to the Quebec ritual, or any law binding upon Roman Catholics in Canada, justify the denial of ecclesiastical sepulture to his remains; (2) that to admit that the respondents were bound to obey the orders of their ecclesiastical superior, would be "to dispense with the application of the general ecclesiastical law," and "enable the Bishop to prohibit on any ground, revealed or not revealed, satisfactory to himself, the ecclesiastical burial of a parishioner." "There is no evidence," they add, "that the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada have consented to be placed in such a position." Their Lordships, therefore, advised her Majesty that a peremptory writ of mandamus should be directed to Les Curé et Marguilliers, &c., commanding them, upon application being made to them by or on behalf "of the Institut Canadien, and upon tender or payment of the usual fees, to prepare or permit to be prepared a grave in that part of the cemetery in which Roman Catholics who receive ecclesiastical burial are usually interred for the burial of the remains of Joseph Guibord." The judgment carried costs.

It does not appear by the correspondence now published in the *Herald* that the formal decree has yet been received, but pending its arrival M. Doutre applied to the Curé to allow the interment to take place, offering that it should be conducted in so quiet and unostentatious a manner as not needlessly to cause excitement or any demonstration on either side. But M. Rousselot has no regard for the royal mandate. His professions of loyalty are profuse, but he is bound, he says, by the orders of his superior, the Bishop, and cannot disobey them. If M. Doutre is a Catholic, the Curé tells him it is his duty to submit himself to the Church, not to appeal to the civil power—to go "to his Grace the Archbishop of the province, to the Holy See, to our Holy Father, the Pope, the only competent judges in the order of things." If M. Doutre is no longer a Catholic, then, says the Curé, "leave the Church quiet, and ask nothing more of it." "At the present time," he continues, "I acknowledge no more than in 1869 the right of the civil courts to intervene in questions which belong wholly to ecclesiastical authority; and notwithstanding my profound respect for our gracious sovereign, and my perfect submission to her authority in everything of a civil order, I am, and shall be, obliged to refuse burial to J. Guibord in consecrated ground so long as my Bishop forbids it."

A STREET-CAR INCIDENT.

The Chicago *Journal* gives this little glimpse of human nature, as it is developed in that city: "A haughty, fashionable woman was on a West Side car yesterday. Just as it rained the hardest she wanted to get off. She had only a large parasol to protect her. She fidgeted about and snapped at everybody as if the conductor and passengers were responsible for the rain. 'You had better remain on the car till it slacks up,' said a sympathetic voice in the corner. The proud woman turned her head to see who spoke, and finding that it was only a plainly-dressed working woman, was madder than before. She would not deign a reply to such a person, but held her head higher, and turned up her nose scornfully. After such an insult she was bound to get out any way. The car stopped, she thought she was stepping on the pavement, but went down into a mudhole ten inches deep. Then a gust of wind took the parasol out of her hand and carried it half a block. Before she got that, her bundle dropped in the mud. Then it didn't rain, but poured. Nobody cared except the kind-hearted, working woman in the corner."

ETHAN ALLEN'S GRANDDAUGHTER.

A telegram from Springfield, Mass., says: "Mrs. Jemima Graves, who will be 101 years old on the 3d of September, is visiting her grandson in this city. She is the daughter of Ethan Allen's oldest son, and is a native of Sturbridge. She was married at the age of twenty-four and had eight sons and a daughter, her "youngest boy" being now a venerable, gray-haired man. On Wednesday morning she rose at 2 o'clock, rode from her recent home in a small town in New-York nine miles in a wagon to Utica, and took the cars for a 250 miles journey to this city; yet did not appear to be much fatigued by the journey. Her faculties are remarkably well preserved, and she is more lively and social than many women of half her years. She well remembers her illustrious grandfather, the hero of Ticonderoga, and describes his personal appearance, habits, and dress in detail. She is to spend the rest of her life with her daughter, Mrs. Eudosia Howard, at Brimfield."

A SENSIBLE SPEECH.

THE HAMPTON LEGION.

REUNION IN COLUMBIA, S. C.—CONSERVATIVE SENTIMENTS OF THE SPEAKERS.

The survivors of the Confederate Hampton Legion met in Columbia, S. C., on the 21st inst., it being their first reunion since the war. Gen. Wade Hampton presided, and Gen. T. M. Logan delivered the principal address. In his welcoming speech Gen. Hampton unfurled the old banner of the legion, and said it "would never be unfurled again in war, and as the flag of Eutaw and Cowpens had at the recent centennial been greeted by 40,000,000 Americans, and even by the English, who, 100 years ago, had called Washington, Marion, and Sumter rebels, so, perhaps, in the next centennial those who value bravery and devotion to duty would deem this banner worthy of a place alongside the historic flag of Eutaw." He impressed upon the members of the legion the duty of fidelity to obligations in the future by reminding them how well they had met them in the past.

Gen. Logan's address is described in the following terms by the Columbia *Union*, a Republican journal: "His address or oration was extremely conservative in the best acceptation of that term. He gave the North credit for all that could be justly claimed for her by any of her best and truest statesmen—her energy, perseverance, industry, and great resources; for the South, of course, he claimed her eminent statesmanship, great moral qualities, refined culture, and invincible courage. He touched the ticklish question of secession, under the name of local government, with fairy fingers, and passed a tribute to Gen. Wade Hampton that any soldier or gentleman should be proud of. Lee he canonized as a saint, having the virtues of all the heroes; and Jackson he immortalized as the greatest of the great, considered as a soldier or a Christian. The absence of the Confederate ghost was notably visible. It was easy to observe that the orator was a good soldier, an accomplished scholar, and a sincere Union man."

The following paragraph from Gen. Logan's address will be found interesting:

"The radical change in our industrial system has resulted necessarily in a corresponding change in the habits of our people. The social environment has been suddenly modified, and it is a question of vital interest whether the effect upon the social organism will be advantageous or the reverse. Such a revolution in our system of labor must necessarily produce important changes in the society, and we are deeply concerned in knowing whether, upon the whole, the result will be progress or decline. Whatever may be our views of those bitter experiences which, under the iron rule of war, have left us in our present condition, and however much we may regret that we were not permitted to work out for ourselves our own future, and to have thus avoided the terrible effects of forced and arbitrary changes of our institutions and habits, yet, taking the facts as they now exists, an unprejudiced consideration of the subject unquestionably justifies the opinion that our capacity for progress has been increased, and that the present opportunities for developing our resources are greater than were possible under the old régime. The material resources of the South had been developed to a very limited extent as compared with her population and wealth, and hence we have always been in this respect the most helpless and dependent people of the civilized world. It is conceded that the greatest source of weakness to the Confederate cause was the inadequacy of the material and supplies of war for the numbers enrolled in our armies. We were stronger in every other respect. There was, of course, much to admire in the refinement and culture of Southern society before the war; but there was little opportunity for that rapid increase of population and general diffusion of wealth so characteristic of the North. Our people relied almost exclusively upon agriculture, but the people of the North, besides tilling the ground, directed their attention and energies to commerce and manufactures—those other handmaids of prosperity. The yearly increase of population and wealth in the Northern States, accordingly, far exceeded that in the Southern States; and while at the first census the population of the South represented one-half of the total population of the country, in 1860 it was less than one-third. The population of the great State of Virginia in the early days of the Republic almost equaled that of any two Northern States, while in 1860 she ranked fifth in the census list, and averaged only twenty-six (26) persons to the square mile, whereas Massachusetts averaged one hundred and fifty-seven, (157.) Our material progress, then, from year to year, was not what it should have been, and in that respect the result was a continuous loss of power and influence upon the part of the South. This fact is indisputable, whatever the causes may have been. And it is useless now to inquire whether it was the result of false statesmanship and an unfortunate prejudice against commerce and manufactures or the effect of our peculiar institutions. The causes, however, no longer exist; and our present condition and opportunities are such as should insure us, if true to ourselves and to the lessons of the past, our full share of prosperity. The losses, hardships, and sufferings that have befallen our people are well calculated to make them appreciate now the importance of developing all our resources, and will no doubt educate them not only to realize the necessity of labor in all its forms as the means of material success, but also to honor it as an essential condition of social progress. There could be no better schooling for our people in this respect than their recent experiences, and they already understand, in all its force, the true meaning (as well as the philosophy) of the Divine decree, 'By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread.'"

INDIVIDUALITY OF THE RANK AND FILE—THE USE OF HASTY EARTHWORKS—REUNION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

In his address at the reunion of the Hampton Legion, Gen. T. M. Logan said: "While the military genius of our commanders and the courage and dash of our troops are universally conceded, the individuality which peculiarly distinguished the Confederate soldier is generally overlooked. It has no parallel on so grand a scale in military history, and was decidedly the most remarkable characteristic of our armies. It has produced a marked impression in military circles abroad, if it has not already caused something of a revolution in tactics. This same individuality, which changes the battalion from a mere machine into an aggregate of intelligent thinking units, has been of late diligently cultivated in the Russian system, and is fully appreciated by the German commanders. The idea no longer prevails, as it did formerly, that independence of action in the soldier should be drilled out of him; for the brilliant Confederate victories achieved by this individuality of the rank and file has taught the world its value. The use of temporary and hastily constructed earthworks in the field—to supply the deficiency of numbers—was another equally striking feature of our Confederate tactics. Only a few occasions are reported on which a similar system had been regularly adopted previously, and its value in an active campaign had never been duly recognized. Its wonderful success in the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg demonstrated that brave troops under a skillful leader can always remain in the field against at least two or three times their number, and certainly should not be forced into fortifications and be surrounded. Lee, although vastly outnumbered in this campaign, repulsed every attack of his persistent opponent, a single rank of his half-fed, half-clad heroes hurling back repeated assaults of heavy columns, while in the campaigns of Sedan, Metz, and Paris, armies equal in numbers to those of the Germans were actually surrounded, and forced to surrender by the Prussian commanders. Think of Lee with anything approaching equality of numbers with being surrounded! Impossible, so long as a few spadesful of earth could be thrown up along the front, and the line thus almost indefinitely extended. I venture the assertion that in defensive warfare Lee has never been excelled, if he has ever had his equal, in the annals of the world's history, and that his brave veterans, behind temporary field-works, were more nearly invincible to an attack upon their front than was ever any army of which history gives us an account. * * * At the great Centennial, then, at Philadelphia, for which these lesser celebrations are preparing us all, we expect to see a people represented who, unprejudiced by local influences or sectional feelings, will appreciate true greatness under whatever circumstances it may have been displayed. And while we of the South shall harmonize and be proud of the amazing industrial and intellectual achievements of the North, which shall there be represented, we shall also be justly proud of what the South can offer to represent her achievements for the common country's greatness. Her material offerings will be poor, but as in the earlier days the South gave to the country her best contributions in the wisdom, the virtue, and the valor of her sons, so in these later centennial days she can refer to the recent achievements of her sons as indicating the valor and heroism which may be relied upon whenever needed in the country's defense. She can refer to their high sense of honor recently exhibited as an earnest of fidelity to that Union which they have now accepted as their own. She can confidently refer to both as indicating the high moral worth which she contributes to her country's welfare and renown. And it is the consciousness of this which places her sons around these centennial altars, not conquered and crushed, but proud and erect recognized equals and peers. And as in the earlier days she also gave to the nation and to the world her Washington, representing all the virtue and the valor which she aspired to, so in these later days, when material development—physical grandeur—threatens to eclipse and overshadow moral development—moral grandeur—she can tender as her best gift to the country and to the world the exalted and majestic character of her Lee as personifying and embodying her highest aspirations for true greatness."

PRUSSIAN RULE IN SLESWIG.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 9th inst., says: "A glaring proof of the brutal manner in which the Prussian authorities act in the Danish part of North Sleswig has just been given. A few days ago a steamer started from the small town of Svendborg in Fühnen, with a couple of hundred passengers, who wished to make a pleasure trip to the neighboring town of Sonderburg, in Alsen. When the steamer, however, laid to at Sonderburg, the Prussian authorities refused all permission for the passengers to land, without giving any other reason than the usual '*sic volo, sic jubeo.*' The steamer then started for Flensberg, hoping to be allowed to land the passengers here, and in fact most of the passengers had got on shore, when some Prussian gendarmes rudely drove them back again on board the ship. A deputation sent to the Prussian authorities to ask leave to land, if only to get some refreshments, of which the ladies and children, after eleven hours on board the steamer, were greatly in need, was also refused, and the steamer was peremptorily ordered to leave the port. Finally the passengers were allowed to land close to a small village on the shore, where they at last got something to eat and drink, and where they were very kindly received, even by the German part of the population. Even the *Kieler Nachrichten* speaks strongly against this conduct of the Prussian authorities, and says, with great candor, that such proceedings are only damaging the Prussian rule, and tend to show that the Danes are right in asserting that North Sleswig is Danish and wishes to return to Denmark, and that any fears of intended demonstrations only show how loose a hold the Prussians have on the sympathies of the inhabitants."

THE EBENEZERS.

A SUCCESSFUL COLONY IN IOWA—THEIR FORMER EXPERIENCES IN ERIE COUNTY—MODELS OF INDUSTRY, THRIFT, AND PROSPERITY.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

In the year 1842 there came to this section of country a colony of people who had emigrated from Geisen, in the Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, numbering about 500 souls. They purchased 5,000 acres of land for $10 per acre on Buffaloo Creek, a few miles from this city, and settled thereon. Subsequently they added 1,000 or more acres to their original purchase. This was the co-operative communion known as the "Ebenezers"—the four little villages which they planted bearing the name of the "Ebenezer Settlements" and being within eight miles of Buffalo. They were a frugal, industrious, moral people, being entirely free from those objectionable features which frequently characterize what are termed "communions." They went to work with a right good will—even the women and children assisting at the severest tasks, cleared their lands, and soon the results of their labors became apparent in the greatly improved aspect of the entire region. Working systematically and intelligently their farms brought forth abundant crops, and success attended their efforts. Nor were their energies entirely devoted to agriculture. They erected cotton and woolen factories, four or five saw-mills, tannery, two grist-mills, wagon shops, blacksmith shops, bakeries, &c. The products of their fields and factories found a ready market in Buffalo, and such was the reputation of the members of the community, that no other recommendation for a commodity was needed by city purchasers than the assurance that "it came from the Ebenezers." Their religion was similar to that of the Quakers.

For reasons which were satisfactory to themselves, but never fully understood by those outside, the community resolved to dispose of their possessions in this vicinity and go West; and having sold out to different parties, they left in 1856 and 1857—going at different times, in detachments—and went to Iowa. At this time the number of the community had increased to about 800. They now own 30,000 acres of beautiful land, consisting of woodland and prairie mixed, situated on the banks of the Iowa River, about seventy miles from the Mississippi. They are known as "Amanes," and the colony has increased to about 1,300. Everything in the way of property is held in common, but each family has its own separate habitation.

Those who join the community contribute their property to the common stock, and if they become dissatisfied they receive back just what they put in, without interest or wages, and leave. So property cannot well become a bone of contention, and no one can regard himself a prisoner when he is free to go where he pleases. The members dress plainly, build plainly, but substantially, and are in no way ornamental. They have extensive vineyards, and make and drink wine and lager beer, but drunkenness is unknown among them. They appear to have no vices whatever, commit no crimes, and have no use for courts. There is, however, a Committee of Arbitration to settle minor disputes when they arise, as they sometimes do. The government is administered, and the whole business of the community is supervised by a board of thirteen Trustees, who are elected by the votes of all the adult population, and hold the common property. Each department of industry has its manager, who is responsible to the Board of Trustees, by whom he is appointed. The property they purchased was, of course, wild land, and they were obliged to commence where nature left off, but they have done wonders. They have bridged the river, made good roads, planted hedges of white willow, built a canal nearly nine miles in length, nearly parallel with the river, to supply their needed water-power; several flouring mills, woolen factories, machine shops, starch, sugar, and vinegar manufactories, all fitted out with fine machinery, made by their own machinists. They have built five villages on the tract, and two of them are stations for the Rock Island and Pacific Railroads, which come to their doors. They have good school-houses and plain churches, and two grain elevators at the railroad stations, each of a capacity for storing 80,000 bushels of grain. The children are kept at school until they are fourteen, and then they are taught a trade of agriculture, and their education is continued in night-schools. English is taught, but German is the medium of communication in business and social life.

ALARMING PANIC AT A MOODY AND SANKEY MEETING.

The London *Standard* of July 9 has the following: "A most alarming panic occurred at the meeting held yesterday in connection with the Moody and Sankey services at Camberwell Hall. The time for the departure of the revivalists drawing near, the audiences are daily on the increase. Last night the hall was densely crowded more than an hour before the commencement of the proceedings; still thousands arrived, only to find the doors closed against them. Mr. Moody commenced the service nearly an hour before the usual time. A hymn had been sung and a prayer offered up and Mr. Moody was engaged in reading the Fifty-first Psalm, when suddenly the whole of the audience was startled by the noise of the doors being forced and the uproar of thousands endeavoring to rush into the building. The females present shrieked, and a riot seemed to threaten. Mr. Moody immediately concluded his reading, and requested the people to keep calm and to join in singing a hymn. The meeting was now left in charge of Mr. Sankey, while Mr. Moody left the rostrum with the intention of endeavoring to quiet the people outside. He, on seeing the state of affairs, returned and told the ushers to depart from the usual rule and allow as many as could be accommodated to stand in the aisles. The doors having been opened, thousands burst in, many rushing toward the galleries. The people here became alarmed, and Mr. Moody, who had returned, was asked not to allow any more to come there, or some evil consequence might ensue. In the meantime a panic spread among those who had crowded into the inquiry-rooms, which are situated under the platform and galleries. They were terrified lest these structures should give way, and the crowds of people above fall down upon them. Mr. Moody mounted into the rostrum, and expressed the hope that all would remain quiet. There had been a report of a threatened riot underneath. He was sorry to say that many people had got into the inquiry-rooms, and had so far forgotten themselves as to use violence. Under these circumstances, many were trying to get outside, but it was no use, as there were thousands in the rooms underneath and around the building. Consequently if those below did not leave, violence must be met by violence. It would be injudicious for people to faint, too, for they could not be removed; so every one would do well to remain where they were. Mr. Moody then left the rostrum. The panic now reached its height. Numbers of women, in spite of all remonstrance, endeavored to leave, and many had to be kept in their places by sheer force. Mr. Graham, one of the chief stewards, entered the rostrum and said if the people did not keep calm the committee could not now be responsible either for the safety of the building or people. Mr. Moody had gone outside, and would not return until all was quiet. Either the people in the rooms underneath or the galleries above would have to retire, or the service would at once be concluded. In about half an hour the overwhelming crowd had considerably lessened, and after provision had been made for some extra hearers the service proceeded. No casualty occurred, although the majority were severely crushed, and a number fainted. Mr. Moody, in the course of his subsequent observations, remarked that he was very sorry to hear that two ladies who were present a few nights previously were now no more, one having dropped dead after leaving the hall."

OLD-TIME TARGET SHOOTING.

The following reminiscence is revived by the Boston *Traveller*: "Just as we are interested about rifle-shooting now because of the skillful shots made by some of our riflemen in the British Islands, so were men interested, here and hereabout, a hundred years ago, concerning rifle-shooting in that army which had shut up the British in Boston. Mr. Frothingham, in his most readable *History of the Siege of Boston*, says, when referring to matters in that army, in the latter days of July, 1775,—'The Southern riflemen attracted much attention. They had enlisted with great promptness, and had marched from four to seven hundred miles. For a short time large bodies of them arrived in camp. They were remarkably stalwart men, dressed in white frocks or rifle-shirts and round hats, and were skillful marksmen. At a review a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at a distance of 250 yards. They were stationed on the lines, and became terrible to the British. The accounts of their prowess were circulated over England. One of them, taken prisoner, was carried there, and the papers describe him minutely as a remarkable curiosity.' So there was one American rifleman in England a century ago, and the English then were thinking of American rifle-firing, as they are now. Mr. Frothingham quotes from a letter, dated July 19, 1775, in which it is stated the general uniforms of the riflemen 'are made of brown Holland and Osnaburghs, something like a shirt, double-caped over the shoulder, in imitation of the Indians; and on the breast, in capital letters, is their motto, "Liberty or Death!"' In these days Americans shoot with Englishmen, not at them—which is a much better way of using rifles.'

CITY ABSORPTION.

ENORMOUS GROWTH OF LARGE TOWNS.

THE RURAL DISTRICTS AT A STAND IN POPULATION AND RAPIDLY LOSING POLITICAL POWER—TWO-THIRDS OF THE INHABITANTS OF NEW-YORK STATE IN CITIES AND VILLAGES.

There are twenty-four regularly chartered cities in the State of New-York, the Metropolis the oldest, and one of its suburbs (Long Island City,) the youngest. There are also nearly thirty villages of a size that qualifies them to become cities as soon as their people please. The public, generally, have an idea that most of these cities have grown and are still growing rapidly; but we apprehend that few readers appreciate the speed of that growth, or have any idea how rapidly these great congregations of population are absorbing the power of the State. A brief study of the facts brought to light by the present and previous censuses will prove interesting and instructive, and show that while the growth of the rural sections of the State has been moderate and pretty gradual, that of most of the cities has been unexampled for rapidity anywhere in the world except in California soon after the discovery of gold. We take the early date of 1825 for comparison, because that was before the quiet of the State was disturbed by railroad whistles, and before the greatest commercial benefit that the State and City had then, or has yet known, the Eric Canal, was a fixed fact:

Cities.	Population. 1825.	1870.	Increase.	Inc. per cent.
New-York	166,086	942,292	776,206	467.35
Brooklyn	11,749	396,300	384,851	3275.33
Buffalo	5,141	117,778	112,637	2190.96
Albany	15,971	69,452	53,481	335.18
Rochester	8,466	62,424	53,958	633.09
Troy	7,859	46,421	38,562	490.61
Syracuse	3,833	45,769	41,936	1094.08
Utica	5,040	28,798	23,758	471.55
Poughkeepsie	5,935	24,179	18,244	307.39
Oswego	2,253	23,972	21,719	964.36
Newburg	6,168	20,563	14,395	233.06
Auburn	2,982	17,233	14,2[illegible]1	478.08
Elmira	1,915	15,899	13,984	731.28
Lockport	3,007	15,471	12,464	415.47
Ogdensburg	3,133	13,137	10,004	319.63
Binghamton	2,782	12,733	9,951	357.69
Schenectady	4,068	11,026	6,058	171.04
Rome	3,531	11,000	7,469	211.52
Watertown	3,425	10,715	7,290	212.85
Hudson	5,004	8,716	3,712	74.18
Cohoes	3,574	15,547	11,973	335.00
Kingston	3,010	21,943	18,933	626.65
Long Isl'nd City	2,478	15,564	13,086	528.10
Yonkers	1,621	18,837	12,216	753.61
Total	279,031	1,965,660	1,686,629	604.46
Per cent. total population	17.28			43.25

In the column for 1825 we have in several cases taken the entire town or vicinity in which the subsequent city was located. This makes the total for 1825 too large, but the difference does not materially affect the comparison.

Now let us look at a few rural counties in which there are no cities and few large villages, and see how their growth looks in comparison with that of the cities:

Counties.	Population. 1825.	1870.	Increase.	Inc. per cent.
Chenango	34,215	40,785	6,750	19.67
Cortland	20,271	24,607	4,336	21.39
Greene	26,229	30,446	4,217	16.08
Herkimer	33,040	37,447	4,407	13.34
Ontario	37,422	43,501	6,079	17.95
Otsego	47,898	49,628	1,730	3.54
Schoharie	25,926	32,358	6,432	24.81
Yates	15,313	20,444	5,131	33.51
Total	240,314	279,216	38,902	16.19
Cities	279,031	1,965,660	1,686,629	604.46
Whole State	1,614,458	4,380,765	2,766,307	171.35

The average growth per year of the counties above-named was but a little over one-third of one per cent., or 36 individuals to every 10,000; while in the cities in the other table the increase per annum was nearly 13½ per cent., or 1,343 to every 10,000.

Leaving the far-away past, we will make a comparison of the growth of cities and rural districts from a period of great business activity, after canals had proved their worth and railways were in the full tide of success—say 1840. It was between that year and 1850 that our city sprung up from 312,710 to 515,547 inhabitants—an increase of nearly 65 per cent. for the ten years. The whole State, in the same ten years, increased from 1,918,608 to 2,428,921, or 22 per cent.

Cities.	Population. 1840.	1870.	Increase.	Inc. per cent.
New-York	312,710	942,292	629,582	201.33
Brooklyn	42,617	396,300	353,683	830.00
Buffalo	18,213	117,778	99,565	546.65
Albany	33,663	69,452	35,789	106.23
Rochester	20,202	62,424	42,222	209.00
Troy	19,334	46,421	27,087	140.10
Syracuse	11,092	45,769	34,677	312.63
Utica	12,810	28,798	15,988	124.81
Poughkeepsie	10,006	24,179	14,173	141.63
Oswego	4,665	23,972	19,307	413.88
Newburg	8,933	20,563	11,630	130.19
Auburn	5,526	17,233	11,767	211.85
Elmira	4,791	15,899	11,108	231.85
Lockport	9,162	15,471	6,309	68.33
Ogdensburg	5,719	13,137	7,418	130.00
Binghamton	5,465	12,733	7,268	133.00
Schenectady	6,784	11,026	4,242	62.53
Rome	5,680	11,000	5,320	93.67
Watertown	5,025	10,715	5,690	113.21
Hudson	5,762	8,716	2,954	51.11
Total	548,069	1,893,769	1,345,700	245.54
Per cent. to total population	22.57	43.25		
Rural populat'n	1,880,852	2,486,996	606,144	32.23
Per cent. total	77.43	56.75		
Whole State	2,428,921	4,380,765	1,951,844	80.35

Here we find an enormous disproportion between the growth of city and country districts—a disproportion still greater when we remember that the above city figures do not embrace the suburbs of such cities. Counting these as city population, and adding the incorporated villages, we shall find that considerably more than one-half of the people of the State reside in cities and villages. We judge that there are to-day nearly 3,000,000 of our people in cities and villages, and less than 2,000,000 in the country proper.

The absorbing power of cities is more clearly shown in the following condensed statement:

POPULATION OF THE STATE.

	1825.	1870.	Increase.	Inc. per cent.
In cities	279,031	1,965,660	1,686,629	604.46
Per cent. of all	17.28	43.25		
In country	1,335,427	2,415,105	1,079,678	80.85
Per cent. of all	82.72	56.75		
Total population	1,614,458	4,380,765	2,766,307	171.35

Enough is known of the census now in progress to warrant the conclusion that the rural counties have remained almost stationary since 1870. Here and there, affected by some line of travel or centre of trade, there will be a considerable increase; but we doubt if the country portion of the State will show in the aggregate as much as one per cent. a year of clear gain. But the cities will all show large gains; not so large a rate as from 1860 to 1870, but yet a rapid increase. A few months ago people thought the Empire State would show about 5,500,000 of inhabitants. It does not look now as if we could make up the 5,000,000 by at least 200,000.

The absorption of population and consequently of political power by the cities is a fact of importance that will create discussion. It is fortunate for the country section that the constitution provides that each county (except Hamilton) shall always have at least one Assemblyman. But for this we might see the next apportionment disfranchising half a dozen of the weaker counties to swell the power of New-York and Brooklyn and Buffalo and Albany.

We have, as yet, but imperfect returns from cities of the census taken last month. Such as they are, however, they show rapid growth in most of the large places. Approximately we may say New-York has grown—since 1870—10 to 12 per cent.; Brooklyn, about 18; Albany, 20; Buffalo, 20; Rochester, nearly 25; Syracuse, 18; Cohoes, 60 others from 20 per cent. down. The following table is partly actual returns and partly estimates:

	1870.	1875.
New-York	942,272	1,100,000
Brooklyn	396,099	460,000
Buffalo	117,714	136,134
Albany	69,422	84,132
Rochester	65,522	84,160
Syracuse	43,051	50,387
Troy	46,465	48,253
Cohoes	15,357	25,000
Oswego	20,910	22,280
Elmira	15,863	20,09[illegible]
Auburn	17,225	19,61[illegible]

Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Ogdensburg, and Ithaca appear to be about stationary.

ADMIRAL ROGERS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

There is very little business on hand at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at present. The Powhatan, which recently returned from Panama, the Elert, and the Tallapoosa, are now lying at the wharves, the latter having arrived yesterday with Rear Admiral Rogers, who is making a tour of inspection of the Navy-yards of the United States. The Swatara is undergoing repairs to fit her for service, and the Colorado, which recently returned from the North Atlantic squadron, is being converted into a receiving ship.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

COURSE OF MARKETS ON SATURDAY—EXPORT CLEARANCES FOR EUROPEAN PORTS—STATISTICS OF THE GRAIN TRADE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

New-York business interests in the wholesale produce line closed up much calmer, and less irregular, on Saturday. Advices from the West were of unsettled and feverish markets for breadstuffs and provisions; but not of changes as violent or radical as on Friday. European reports were not of a very decisive tenor, but were deemed favorable to the export movement. The local markets were less active for provisions and flour, and values were rather weaker. Spring wheat sold more freely for prompt and forward delivery, mainly to export buyers, but in good part also to speculative operators; and while the earlier dealings indicated a decline of two cents a bushel, the later transactions were on a much stronger basis, the decline having been fully recovered, and at the close the highest prices of the day were paid and bid, especially on options for August delivery. No. 1 Minnesota Spring for August closed firmly at $1 45; No. 2 Milwaukee, same option, at $1 40; No. 2 Chicago, do., at $1 35. Winter wheat was more sought after, mainly for milling purposes, amber Michigan attracting most attention, and selling to a liberal extent at $1 45 to $1 50, chiefly at $1 46 per bushel. Corn was quite active for early delivery, but at a reduction of about one cent a bushel. A prominent feature of the trade in corn was the purchase, by a shipper, of prime old mixed Western, in store, to the extent of 66,000 bushels, at eighty-seven and eighty-eight cents a bushel. Oats were quiet lower and unsettled. Groceries were in fair demand, and in the line of dry goods domestic cottons and woolens were in more request, without further important alterations in values. Ocean freights were stronger, and the grain and petroleum chartering movement was brisker, the grain chartering business having been in good part in the way of vessels yet to arrive, some of which were said to have been taken on speculative account. Grain room both on berth and charter, was offered very reservedly, and this circumstance worked seriously against the outward movement.

EXPORTS LAST WEEK.

As showing the course of the export trade in breadstuffs, we give the following statement of the export clearances from this port for European ports during the week:

		Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Flour, bbls.
Algeria	Liverpool	....	23,558	....
C. of Montreal	Liverpool	8,002	41,129	200
Adriatic	Liverpool	....	16,542	....
Spain	Liverpool	69,746	7,924	....
Idaho	Liverpool	27,159	40,281	....
Isaac Webb	Liverpool	....	57,319	....
Rozelle	Liverpool	55,204	....	....
H. Tower	Liverpool	45,951	22,204	1,466
Hawk	London	20,841	....	....
Imogene	London	23,225	....	665
Canda	London	28,730	24,540	3,151
Corona	London	30,583	....	2,000
Elysia	Glasgow	40,543	....	1,212
Castalia	Bristol	26,400	....	....
Lizzie H.	Bristol	31,484	....	2,495
Arragon	Bristol	23,276	....	100
Rosina	King Lynn Dock	....	28,238	....
D. McPherson	Southampton	15,355	....	....
Zetland	Gloucester	18,000	....	....
R. Ligure	Cork f. o.	29,261	....	....
A. Oneta	Cork f. o.	32,000	....	....
Dux	Cork f. o.	21,042	....	....
Solatide	Cork f. o.	17,640	....	....
Albatross	Cork f. o.	18,435	....	....
Madagascar	Cork f. o.	23,199	....	....
Candida C.	Cork f. o.	24,295	....	....
N. S. del Boschetto	Cork f. o.	33,756	....	....
Stanco	Cork f. o.	18,442	....	....
Premier	Cork f. o.	16,573	....	....
Teresa Picasso	Cork f. o.	29,269	....	....
Industrie	Cork f. o.	34,000	....	....
Tancook	Cork f. o.	47,000	....	....
Brisk	Cork f. o.	14,938	....	....
Johanna	Penarth	8,735	....	....
Willie	Penarth	11,240	....	....
Nellie	Penarth	16,283	....	....
Daisey	Penarth	12,706	....	....
Frisia	Hamburg	15,791	....	....
Johanne	Antwerp	26,145	....	....
Switzerland	Antwerp	73,994	....	....
Elios	Antwerp	35,204	....	....
Anna	Rotterdam	26,076	....	....
Borneo	Rotterdam	37,731	....	....
P. Caland	Rotterdam	39,758	....	....
Arcangelo	Marseilles	21,000	....	....
J. C. Smith	Oporto	....	15,634	160
Total		1,149,012	277,369	11,449

EXPORTS SINCE SEPTEMBER, 1874.

The exports of breadstuffs from the principal exporting ports of the United States to the United Kingdom from Sept. 1, were as follows:

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York, July 20	651,798	17,191,023	8,715,944
New Orleans, July 14	7,589	....	106,151
Philadelphia, July 17	27,327	1,581,341	2,745,403
Baltimore, July 17	30,774	2,318,616	4,611,780
Boston, July 17	27,202	596,929	814,613
San Francisco, July 8	90,234	18,176,637	....
Total, 1874-5	834,934	39,864,555	16,993,891
Total, 1873-4	1,324,579	43,872,147	24,937,515
Total, 1872-3	519,950	27,855,962	21,771,925
Total, 1871-2	239,060	15,126,804	26,601,922

And to the Continent:

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.
New-York, July 20	27,118	3,921,441	226,173	220,533
Other ports	6,912	872,835	218,299	....
Total, 1874-5	34,030	4,794,276	444,472	220,533
Total, 1873-4	69,735	10,983,200	1,589,174	1,193,921
Total, 1872-3	9,776	1,143,679	593,020	275,000
Total, 1871-2	19,279	2,548,063	699,197	845,380

THE WHEAT CROP.

The wheat crop of the United States in 1874 was 300,000,000 bushels, against 278,000,000 bushels in 1873. Last year's wheat crop was the largest this country ever produced. The ratio of the Spring to the Winter wheat is about forty per cent. Spring and sixty per cent. Winter. The Agricultural Department report for July estimates the wheat crop for 1875, Winter and Spring, at eighty-two per cent. of the crop of 1874, or about 246,000,000 bushels. The most trustworthy estimates of the incoming Winter wheat crop make it about two-thirds of that of 1874, or about 120,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop of France in 1874, as per report of the Minister of Agriculture, was 124,000,000 hectolitres, of 220½ pounds avoirdupois each, the largest crop France ever produced, equal to 455,700,000 bushels. The annual consumption of wheat in France for all purposes is about 90,000,000 hectolitres, or 330,750,000 bushels. France had probably a surplus from last year's wheat crop, over and above her annual consumption, of about 124,950,000 bushels.

The amount of wheat in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, is about 4,000,000 bushels. The visible supply of wheat, including stock on canals, on lakes, and on rail, at lake and seaboard ports, is about 8,500,000 bushels. The clearances from Atlantic seaboard ports for Europe are about 1,500,000 bushels per week, or during the last four weeks have been 5,150,677 bushels of wheat and 103,247 barrels of flour.

The amount of wheat in transit for the United Kingdom July 8, 1875, was 11,000,000 bushels, against 7,500,000 bushels at the corresponding date in 1874. The amount of wheat in granary in the ten principal ports of the United Kingdom on the 1st inst. was 8,275,000 bushels, against 7,087,000 bushels July 1, 1874.

The surplus of the Russian wheat for export has ranged from 28,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels per annum, and the average surplus for export for the last ten years has been between 49,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels.

Wheat cutting was commenced in France about the 1st inst., but was interrupted by rain. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th inst., some little wheat was gathered in, but on the evening of the latter day a violent hail-storm was experienced, which destroyed all the crops in six or eight of the largest cereal communes; added to this, rain fell on the 9th inst. over a large area of France, retarding the wheat harvest in many places, causing a rapid advance in prices of breadstuffs, with few sellers for distant periods.

FOOD RESOURCES.

As indicating the immediate food resources of Great Britain, the following figures may be useful, showing as they do the stocks of flour and grain in the principal ports of the United Kingdom on the 1st of July, 1875:

	Flour, bbls.	Flour, sacks.	Wheat, qrs.	Maize, qrs.	Peas, qrs.
London	22,332	84,579	70,979	21,229	3,751
Liverpool	33,407	174,351	408,481	67,447	17,524
Glasgow	67,914	94,915	147,885	14,158	2,038
Bristol	....	....	10,185	3,317	....
Gloucester	....	....	28,426	6,953	....
Belfast	....	....	14,850	9,800	....
Hull	....	....	70,000	15,000	8,000
Newcastle	....	10,534	7,039	....	....
Leith	....	6,087	96,000	4,280	2,080
W. Hartlepool	....	....	20,476	3,335	....
Dublin	....	....	140,000	6,000	....
Londondery	5,000	3,000	20,000	14,000	....
Total	128,653	373,641	1,034,321	165,519	33,393
Cor. time 1874	353,415	332,771	885,875	99,360	11,380
Cor. time 1873	135,565	225,262	956,373	266,491	43,352
Cor. time 1872	85,673	149,354	838,038	240,964	32,367

The following are the imports of foreign breadstuffs into the ports named of the United Kingdom for the weeks ended:

	Flour, bbls.	Flour, sacks.	Wheat, qrs.	Maize, qrs.	Bar'ly, qrs.	Peas, qrs.
Lond'n, Jy. 2	12,379	4,545	62,704	3,023	15,371	11,509
Liver'l, Jy. 5	9,530	6,330	107,000	13,500	....	500
Bristol, Je. 30	....	....	....	....	18,918	....
Glou'r, Je. 30	....	....	877	....	6,977	....
Hull, Jy. 5	....	....	15,040	3,370	1,500	150
New'le, Jy. 5	....	778	3,209	....	709	....
Glas'w, Jy. 6	10,405	630	10,012	3,756	....	95
Leith, Jy. 6	....	4,644	17,635	8,129	627	....
Cork, Jy. 1	....	....	18,346	3,407	....	....
Dublin, Jy. 1	....	250	3,900	4,850	425	....
Belfast, Jy. 1	....	1,304	6,813	8,839	....	....
Tot'l week	32,314	18,481	245,536	48,874	44,557	12,254
Prev. week	14,893	10,508	195,046	96,214	32,539	16,991
3 weeks ago	7,702	12,282	137,458	71,220	23,573	6,938
4 weeks ago	23,187	20,971	193,846	73,010	34,862	17,442

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom for the week ended July 2, 1875, and from about Sept. 1, 1874, 1873 and 1872, were:

	1875. Week, July 2. Cwts. 112 lb.	1874-5. Aug. 29 to July 3. Cwts. 112 lb.	1873-4. Sept. 3 to July 4. Cwts. 112 lb.	1872-73. Sept. 3 to July 5. Cwts. 112 lb.
Flour	74,511	4,678,192	6,413,070	6,030,681
Wheat	1,173,751	32,815,319	35,571,956	38,785,812
Maize	333,275	13,580,489	14,786,939	17,998,994
Oats	330,888	8,827,297	8,995,531	10,215,851
Barley	209,708	11,368,024	7,935,826	12,157,992
Rye & grain	1,403	648,475	71,909	218,408
Peas	60,628	1,586,311	1,095,465	1,566,049
Beans	48,965	2,867,425	2,296,819	2,290,079
Total	2,233,129	77,391,532	77,167,515	89,263,266

The estimated deliveries of home-grown wheat in the United Kingdom were, for the weeks, months, and years indicated:

	1874-5. Qrs.	1873-4. Qrs.	1872-3. Qrs.	1871-2. Qrs.	1870-71. Qrs.
Sept.	1,115,608	930,652	1,014,320	1,364,400	1,421,163
Oct.	1,213,592	1,285,080	1,278,408	1,771,176	1,666,003
Nov.	937,804	845,104	780,648	1,060,120	1,184,664
Dec.	1,237,828	1,070,916	953,540	1,147,622	1,304,433
Jan.	909,056	897,920	754,124	856,408	1,183,952
Feb.	889,416	748,804	808,837	798,044	1,205,623
Mar.	1,140,872	782,156	939,452	948,972	1,541,249
Apr.	976,280	630,576	671,684	791,080	1,087,343
May.	899,380	700,092	891,608	919,432	895,476
Total	9,322,836	7,891,300	8,092,621	9,677,254	11,486,917
Week:					
June 5	173,236	155,504	161,772	252,188	163,308
June 12	150,536	144,012	179,232	225,360	166,888
June 19	173,012	119,700	150,924	226,244	194,876
June 26	172,436	97,272	157,940	155,904	154,496
July 2	136,388	104,304	118,588	120,820	125,032

The amount of wheat in transit for the United Kingdom July 8, 1875, exclusive of steamer shipments from American Atlantic ports, and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, was:

From—	To ports of call. No. vessels.	Quarters.	To direct ports. No. vessels.	Quarters.	No. vessels.	Total, Qrs.
Taganrog	39	117,000	..	....	39	117,000
Berdianski	16	56,143	..	....	16	56,143
Marianopoli	21	63,000	..	....	21	63,000
Nicolaieff	16	78,724	..	....	16	78,724
Odessa	57	175,670	3	12,000	60	187,670
Yeisk	3	6,600	..	....	3	6,600
Kertch	1	3,000	..	....	1	3,000
Theodosia	5	16,500	..	....	5	16,500
Genighesk	1	4,100	..	....	1	4,100
Batchies	1	3,000	..	....	1	3,000
Ibrail	2	5,000	..	....	2	5,000
Sulina	10	41,357	2	5,023	12	46,380
Tonka	1	3,000	..	....	1	3,000
Galatz	2	4,600	..	....	2	4,600
Montreal	4	9,806	2	3,968	6	13,774
Baltimore	6	23,766	8	24,967	14	48,733
Philadelphia	4	17,159	3	11,753	7	28,912
New-York	12	36,437	31	103,854	43	140,291
San Francisco	14	93,626	25	190,587	39	284,213
Portland, Or'g'n	9	36,395	5	28,418	14	64,813
Chili	5	24,000	17	63,000	22	87,000
Australia	8	30,666	18	81,344	26	112,010
Calc'ta & B'bay	..	....	5	4,425	5	4,425
Total	237	849,549	119	519,339	356	1,378,888
Previous week	234	846,252	122	534,153	256	1,380,405
Cor. date, 1874	..	....	..	....	..	938,300

AND OF INDIAN CORN.

New-York	2	6,141	1	4,300	3	10,441
Baltimore	..	....	1	2,620	1	2,620
Philadelphia	2	5,736	2	6,673	4	12,409
Boston	1	3,000	2	6,000	3	9,000
Sulina	11	69,863	2	6,000	13	75,863
Trieste	1	6,500	1	4,500	2	11,000
Taganrog	2	13,000	..	....	2	13,000
Galatz	5	37,652	..	....	5	37,672
Poti	1	7,000	..	....	1	7,000
Total	25	148,892	9	30,093	34	178,985
Previous week	12	57,837	10	34,000	22	91,837
Three weeks ago	20	100,436	18	62,971	38	163,407
Four weeks ago	22	92,291	16	50,033	38	142,844
Five weeks ago	22	98,980	11	38,793	33	153,662
Cor. week, 1874	..	....	..	....	..	260,220

AND OF FLOUR.

	Half bags.	Bags.	Bbls.
Sulina	10,000	....	10,489
Montreal	....	....	7,351
New-York	....	....	12,599
Oregon	32,500	....	36,736
California	....	....	39,000
Chili	....	....	39,000
Australia	709	9,800	....
Total	43,209	9,800	154,175
Previous week	72,209	7,860	115,825
Corresponding week, 1874	72,209	7,860	121,394

We are indebted for these interesting trade tables and other courtesies, to Mr. E. W. Walker, statistician of the Produce Exchange.

PROPOSED DISINTERMENT OF GEORGE FOX'S BONES.

"A Member of the Society of Friends" writes to the London *Daily News*:

"An instance that the necessities of the living sometimes crowd in upon the repose of the dead is found in the proposed disinterment of the bones of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. When Fox died nine score years ago he was borne to Bunhill-fields for interment, and 3,000 Friends followed in solemn procession to the grave the body of him who was in life their leader, and who was in death, Penn said, 'the most pleasant corpse' he ever looked upon. The Quakers' burial ground adjoining Coleman street, Bunhill row, has long been closed for burial, and houses and high walls surround this classic 'God's acre' of the sect. A tradition lingers that about 120 years ago workmen removing a wall came upon the coffin of the Quaker leader; and in curiosity they removed a part of the inner leaden casing and saw the features of the dead, well preserved, but crumbling after the admission of air. The remains, it is said, were reinterred; and a plain tablet with the initials 'G. F.' marks the spot. The site of the burial ground is now to be given up in part; and the prospect of the erection of a school there by the London School Board necessitates the removal of the remains. Fox's spiritual descendants are not superstitious, but they have ever reverenced the memory of their founder; and to them may safely be trusted the decent reinterment of all that remains of the great Quaker. That disinterment is, however, in a measure, of interest to the countrymen of Fox, for in the two centuries that have nearly passed since he moved the religious world more than we now dream of, a disposition has arisen to do tardy justice to his memory. * * * When life fled from the body whose remains are shortly to see the light of day again, priestcraft had received a severe, if not a mortal wound; forgotten truths that had been hidden for centuries had been revived; and Nonconformity had won by blood and suffering the right to meet under its own metaphoric fig-tree. In large degree this is due to Fox and his friends, and to the ordinary Englishman this will be cause for remembrance of him much more than that he founded an unique sect; just as his colleague, Penn, will be esteemed more for his boldness in a famous trial than for his sufferings in the propagation of a faith then everywhere despised. The frail remnants of a mortal body which was the envelope of a soul that knew no fear of man will carry our memories across two brawling centuries to an England widely different to the one we know—to one in which, as Macaulay opined, 'we should not know one landscape in a hundred or one building in ten thousand;' but it will carry us to a state of religious life similar in many respects to that of to-day."

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA IN ITALY.

A Rome letter to the London *Echo*, dated July 12, runs as follows: Padre Secchi publishes an account of the singular phenomenon which occurred at Velletri during the violent thunderstorm of June 28, and which is to be ranked among the hitherto unexplained caprices of nature. Just as the tempest was at its height, and the rain torrential, six persons taking shelter in a stable, which was also occupied by three horses harnessed to as many wine carts, witnessed the following extraordinary appearance: A luminous mass rose from the threshold of the door, entered the stable, glided from one cart to another, attracted, probably, by those fringes of bells characteristic of the Roman wine-carts, and then passed through an iron grating into the street. The bells rang, the horses plunged, a woman and a man felt a certain giddiness, but no accident happened. Outside the stable a carpenter at his shop door saw the luminous mass, (which some of the witnesses compared to a fiery club as thick as a man's arm,) issue from the grating, strike the pavement, and disappear in a dazzling flash. However, the meteor visited several portions of the large house with which the stable was connected, flew through large chambers, blackening slightly a gilt cornice in one, and scattering fragments of plaster in another. Strangest of all, this extraordinary visitor, after completely destroying the new ceiling of a room leading into a vast kitchen, danced round a woman who was standing at a table. She described the meteor as a fiery serpent, which she first saw standing upright on the floor, within two meters' distance of her. Then it flew toward her, whirling several times round her knees with great velocity. She felt a sudden blow on the head and fell to the ground; but her husband, who saw the whole apparition, on rushing to what he supposed was the corpse of his lightning-destroyed wife, found that she was only stunned a little. On recovering she complained of pain in the scalp, and her hair had become and remains dry and rigid. After this last caprice the meteor disappeared, and from the quantity of soot which fell from the chimney it is supposed to have found vent in that direction. It was accompanied by a loud detonation, but whether on its first appearance, or when it vanished, no one can say. These details are gathered from a letter written to Padre Secchi from the Meteorological Observatory at Velletri, and published in the *Voce della Verità* of July 9. After this one may believe that Tanaquil really did see a "lambent flame" play around the head of Servius Tullius in his cradle; nor can the tale of the stars playing on the River Moldau at Prague over the body of St. Jean Nepomuc be so certainly set down as a pious fancy of the Middle Ages unsupported by natural phenomena.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN TOUR.

MR. DISRAELI'S PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT TO THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on July 8, on the motion for going into supply, Mr. Disraeli, who was received with loud cheers, said: Before you, Sir, leave the chair I take the opportunity of making the statement I promised to the House on a former evening respecting the contemplated visit to India of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The House is aware that for some time past his Royal Highness has contemplated a visit to that country. He is, as the House knows, a great traveler. There are very few countries he has not visited, and I need not dwell upon the great importance and advantage to an individual filling the exalted and responsible post which his Royal Highness does of travel in foreign parts. I do not mean to say that travel is the best education a man can have, but it is the best education for Princes. his Royal Highness has at all times shown and felt considerable importance and interest in all that pertains to the interest of the dominions of the Queen, and it was under feelings of that kind that he paid his memorable visit to Canada, and both to Canadians and to himself it was equally satisfying, and his Royal Highness now contemplates travels of a more extensive and perhaps more important character. The House must be aware that the rules and regulations which were adopted and which easily prevail on a visit to our own colonies would not be adapted to a visit to India, an ancient land of many nations. In the colonies his Royal Highness generally met a population of his own race, I may say of his own religion and manners, but in India his Royal Highness will have to visit a variety of nations, of different races, of different religions, and of different customs and manners, and it will be obvious to the House that the simplicity of the arrangements which might suit a visit to our own colonies would not equally apply to the condition of India and its population. There is one remarkable characteristic well known to members with regard to Oriental manners, on which I will for a moment dwell, that did not obtain in his previous travels to any great extent, viz.: the exchange of presents between visitors and their hosts. This is a custom so deeply rooted in Oriental life, and particularly in India, that although it was obvious to the old company who governed India that it was a custom which led to great corruption, and the Government of her Majesty which succeeded to it was animated by the same convictions, and although they prevented those they employed from materially benefiting by those customs, because they relinquished them to the State, still they have always found it impossible to formally terminate that custom. It led at first, however, to great misapprehension and dissatisfaction in the native mind. The Council of India has received an intimation from the Viceroy that mere presents of ceremonial, which have of late years been discouraged, need not, in the opinion of his Excellency, be adopted in this case, but I may remind the House that although arrangements of that kind might be effected, his Royal Highness is about to visit a population of upward of 200,000,000—that he will be the guest or make the acquaintance of many native chiefs and rulers, that there are among them at least ninety reigning sovereigns at the present time, and no doubt his Royal Highness must be placed in a position to exercise this spontaneous feeling, so characteristic of his nature and generosity and splendor, which his own character and the character of the country alike require to be gratified. [Hear, hear.] I mention this circumstance in passing, but the House is aware that by the present arrangement any presents received by any one employed in the Government of the Viceroy in that country have to be yielded up to the Government to be dealt with by a particular department of the State, and sold, and the proceeds of the sales are placed to the account of the Government in India. [Hear, hear.] I think, however, that the House will agree with her Majesty's Government that there would be something most undignified [hear, hear] and most distasteful if, in a visit like this of the heir to the British Crown, any details of this kind should be entered into, [hear, hear,] and that the House will agree in another conclusion arrived at by her Majesty's Ministers, that not only should we not debate this custom, which has generally been adopted with regard to her Majesty's subjects, but that it really would be advisable, if we could arrange it, and I think it could be arranged, that this question of presents should not be the subject of any discussion whatever. I think we can make arrangements for not coming to a specific vote upon a subject of that character, because it is impossible not to feel that all grace and dignity are lost entirely if those who are to receive these gifts are aware of the mechanical and commonplace manner in which such gifts are arranged which might be the spontaneous feeling of the donor. [Hear, hear.] I will now inform the House what are the arrangements we propose to make, and in which no doubt the House will feel deeply interested. The duration of his Royal Highness' visit will probably extend over six months, and as far as I can form an opinion he will leave England about the 17th of October. The Serapis and the Osborne will be ready by that time. The Serapis will be provided for the accommodation of his Royal Highness and his suite, and the Osborne will attend him, first, in case, but it is hoped not, of accident occurring; and secondly, because when his Royal Highness enters the great rivers of India, the Serapis will draw too much water to advance up them. Besides that, there will be detached the squadron under Admiral Lambert to rendezvous at Bombay, in order to strengthen the Indian station, and give that natural pomp and circumstance which I think becomes the heir and son of that Queen who I hope is still sovereign of the seas. [Cheers.] Whether it will meet his Royal Highness at Bombay or Aden is not yet settled. My right honorable friend, the First Lord of the Admiralty, will place on the table an estimate of the expense of this visit, so far as the Navy is concerned. That estimate will carry the Prince and his suite to India, and in due time back again, and it will be about £52,000—four-fifths of which must fall on the present financial year, and the other fifth in the year that follows. When his Royal Highness touches Indian soil he becomes the guest of the Viceroy, and the Viceroy has expressed strongly his wish and opinion that this should be the case. He is deeply interested in the visit of the Prince, which he has counseled strongly from the first, and has expressed in language that it will be of great benefit both to England and India. But although his Royal Highness is to become the guest of the Viceroy in India, the expense to the Indian revenue will not be very considerable, for the expenditure will be confined entirely to the rites of hospitality. I do not know that it will be necessary for me to offer to the House an estimate of the cost. I have seen one, and it is not one of a very considerable amount. I might say that probably £30,000 will be the cost on that head. It is my duty now to inform the House of the position in which his Royal Highness will visit India. He does not go there as the representative of her Majesty, but as the heir apparent of her crown. [Hear, hear.] Under ordinary circumstances some difficulties might be contemplated from the two positions of the Viceroy and of his Royal Highness, but they cannot prevail, I am sure, in the present instance, because there is no one so earnestly anxious for the visit of his Royal Highness as the Viceroy himself, and no one has been more careful and fertile in expedients to secure for his Royal Highness a position which would satisfy the country and himself. For reasons of this kind it has been arranged that his Royal Highness should hold an investiture of the Order of the Star of India, which is probably the most important ceremony in which he could display himself to the Princes and chiefs of India. There are many other means by which I feel perfectly convinced that, without taking a step which would be full of political inconvenience by interfering in any way with any legal and constitutional position of the Viceroy, his Royal Highness will be placed throughout his travels in a position which will impress the mind of India with the regal dignity and influence of the position which he occupies. Now, I have shown to the house what is the expenditure of carrying his Royal Highness to India, and of preparing and securing also his return when the time of return occurs. I have intimated to the House the probable expenditure which will be defrayed by the Indian Treasury during the period that his Royal Highness is in India, and which, as I have observed, will be strictly limited to the rites of hospitality. Now I must tell the House the sum that we think, after this expenditure, it is necessary to ask the House to vote to his Royal Highness for what I may call his personal expenses, for I do not wish in any way to advert to the subject of presents again. We consider that his Royal Highness should be put in a position in which he should be able, in a manner worthy of his character and station, to gratify all those impulses which naturally arise under the circumstances of the case when he becomes the guest of those Indian chiefs, and often not only a sharer of their hospitality, but also a sharer of their pastimes. Now the sum that we propose to move in committee, at the right opportunity, is £60,000. We believe that that is a sum which will allow his Royal Highness to accomplish all that he can reasonably desire, and will maintain his position with becoming splendor in that country. We propose also that that sum should be subjected to an audit, and that the auditor should be Sir William Anderson, a name well known to the House, who will be in constant communication in the matter with the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the accounts will be strictly confidential. [Hear, hear.] The money will be expended on the responsibility of her Majesty's Government, and we with confidence appeal to the House to agree to the arrangements that we have made. I do not know that I have anything further to say to the House than to express my hope that Providence will guard over this precious charge, and that this visit to India may increase that experience which becomes the heir of the empires. [Loud cheers.]

A BIG FISH.

The Boston *Traveller* says that on Saturday last, as five young men from Amesbury, Mass., were sailing on the Merrimac River, a huge sturgeon leaped from the water, throwing itself fairly into the boat, where it twisted and sprung about until the boat was upset, and the occupants thrown into the water, where they clung to the boat until assistance reached them from the shore. The sturgeon, according to the statements of those in the boat and people on the shore, was the largest ever seen in these waters, being at least twelve feet long, and weighing from 400 to 500 pounds.

FAMINE IN ASIA.

A RECORD OF SUFFERING.

HUNGER AND DISEASE DECIMATE A POPULATION—GOVERNMENT CRUELTIES—THE STORY OF DEVLAH.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that ournal from Karaman, (ancient Lycaonia,) in Asia Minor on June 14:

After traveling over a large part of the plain of Cilicia, I made my way through the Pass of the Pylæ Ciliciæ to this very pretty and picturesque little town. It is situated on the southern edge of the great central plain of Asia Minor, and is just within the limits of the district in which famine has prevailed (1873-4-5) in this part of the Ottoman Empire.

A mere passer by sees but little of the distress which is, alas, still very great. Everywhere the harvest is magnificent; one rides for days together through fields of wheat and barley—as fine as in any part of the world—and the cheapness of provisions is, to a European, very remarkable, but mix a little with the people, especially the villagers, and you will soon find out the real state of things. In all the places I have visited there is the same piteous tale of ruin and death. The rich are now poor; the poor are dead or have emigrated; the few who yet linger round their homes manage to prolong life by the charitable help of others only a shade better off than themselves—in short, the fire has burned itself out. It is true that in a few weeks the incoming harvest will remedy much of this, and, at least, the people will not die of hunger, as thousands upon thousands—I am reluctant to mention the number given to me—have died during those terrible years 1873 and 1874. But in the interim the stress is very dreadful, and these poor people know not whither to turn for help.

In this great pastoral district it is not so much the bad harvests which have ruined the people as the loss of all, or nearly all, their flocks and herds during the severe winter of 1873-4, when deep snow lay on the ground for fully four months, and no food could be had for the starving animals. Previously to 1874 the people in the interior were in the most comfortable circumstances. Their flocks and herds formed their wealth; and how considerable that was may be judged of by the account of their losses subjoined, in the case of a few villages I visited. Now they have literally nothing left. Four days back I rode for nearly five hours through an absolutely solitary district. The villages were there, but there was not a man, not a sheep, not even a goat to be seen. It was as lonely as if I had been at sea. Yesterday, again, I had the same experience for four and a half hours. It is only on approaching Karaman that there are any signs of prosperity.

I have obtained from some of the villagers with whom I made acquaintance the following particulars of their losses:

Olokishla—a large village at the head of the great pass leading down to the Cicilian plain—consisted formerly of 400 houses; of these only 100 are left; the rest are deserted, their inhabitants either died of famine ("We used to find them dead all about the mountains," said my informant) or they only escaped to perish of typhus and dysentery at Adana and Tarsus. The village once possessed 18,000 sheep and about 1,000 goats: of these about five per cent. remain. Twelve hundred cows and oxen perished. The village population was reduced by 1,000 souls. Of these how many were dead could not be exactly ascertained, but by far the largest portion. Tenaian, a village on the edge of the plain of Lycaonia, had once 300 houses, with a population of 2,000 souls; of these about 800 were dead. It was inscribed on the Government register as possessing 10,000 sheep—all are dead. It had about 320 cows and oxen, and 300 camels; some 150 in all survive. They died of hunger. There was no straw, owing to the bad harvest; and the snow lay four feet deep for five months. "A horse-load of straw (saman) cost sixty piastres," (about ten shillings.) "The men used to go out into the mountains to cut the little grass they could from under the frozen snow; but they could not get enough." They made many complaints to the Government through the Governor of Koniah. At last an order came to give to each head of a family four and one-half bushels (kilehs) of wheat and barley mixed. They did receive a part of this, and some wheat for seed, the latter as a debt. But no oxen were given, and consequently very little indeed of the land could be sowed. This year they have better prospects, but they are heavily indebted. They hope two good harvests will enable them to clear this off. But even should this year's harvest be good, it will only enable them to replace their oxen, &c., for the year's sowing.

In the meantime the Government is exacting its taxes with extreme severity, and even claiming the arrears of the last two years. Zaptiehs (police) are sent with orders to force the people to sell the little remaining property they have (carpets, cooking utensils, &c.) and pay the taxes. I was myself witness to something of this. It occurred in a beautiful village at the foot of the Bulghar Dagh. A zaptieh had come with the usual order, and just as I alighted I heard one of the peasants exclaim, "But I have nothing left." "You have your garden," was the reply, "sell that." "*Janum*," said the poor fellow, (equivalent to "My dear Sir,") "only find me a purchaser and I'll sell it."

Bektik is a large village near Eregli. Of its 400 families fifty are known to have perished; 200 have emigrated, chiefly to Adana, but of these many died en route, and nothing is known of the survivors. Very significant was one observation I heard: "Of the little children who died no account was taken." The village was registered as possessing 30,000 sheep and goats. All are dead. "They died of hunger, owing to bad Winter." Of 1,100 oxen and 2,000 cows, only about 200 remain.

I could cite the cases of many other villages. I will end with the worst. Devlah, of Lycaonia, was before the famine a very considerable village of about 700 houses; 200 only are now left; all the rest are ruined and deserted. I myself saw a whole quarter of the place in ruins. It possesses a very extensive pastoral district, consisting of rounded marble hills with much grass, but little arable land, and is four to seven hours' ride distant from any other village. The scarcity began in 1873. There was no rain; but it was the Winter of 1873-4 which ruined them. They possessed 48,000 sheep; all perished. They had 400 pairs of oxen; about five per cent. are left. Every house possessed a cow or two; almost all are gone. When no food could be found the poorest of the villagers ate grass, herbs, the bark of brushwood, and they died by scores, for there was no help nearer than Koniah or Adana, every one round them being in the same sad condition. At last, in their extremity, some of them found a kind of clay, which they ground down, mixed with water, and swallowed. I was solemnly assured of the truth of this. No help came; a few managed to escape to Koniah; of those who contrived to reach Adana nearly all died of typhus. And so the fire went on till nothing was left for it to feed on. Only those who once were rich are left now; even they are reduced to the extremity of indigence, and scarce know how to support themselves till the new harvest comes in. They live on money borrowed from the merchants with whom they used to do business in better times. For them, as for most other villages, the Government did little or nothing. Seed was given; indeed, had that not been provided this year would have been as bad as last. The harvest will be good, but it will only just be enough for their absolute wants. Last year the Government taxes were raised, in many cases by the most violent means; this year the same thing would occur, but there is nothing—absolutely nothing—left to take.

"Had all this been told to the Sadr-el Azam," (Grand Vizier,) said one of my informants, "he would have been indignant with the Wali for not reporting it before. The Wali would have been furious with the Kaimakan for deceiving him as to the real state of things; the Kaimakan would have laid all the blame on us for not bringing our complaint to him." And to this bitter irony he added, "Any Government would be better than this." Such is the present state of things in this beautiful but unfortunate country. Let us hope the incoming harvest will bring some relief, and the Ottoman Government be brought to see the absolute necessity of establishing proper communications by roads and railways. Had these existed, how many useful lives might have been saved, and what a terrible amount of suffering prevented!

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Vienna dispatch to the London *Times*, dated July 10, runs as follows:

"The Crown Prince of Germany met with a railway accident on his way from Vienna. He left by the London and Paris Express, which leaves Vienna at 7 P. M. On entering the Haag station, between St. Peter and Valentin, the train got on the wrong line and ran against a goods train which was stationed on that siding. The Crown Prince and suite received no injury, with the exception of the chasseur of the Crown Prince, who was seriously wounded on the forehead. One of the servants of the company employed about the goods train was run over and killed. The widow of the Russian General Apreleff, a lady of sixty, who was in the train, was likewise slightly injured, but was able to continue her journey. The train itself had received no injury at all. It backed immediately after the collision, and after an hour's delay, during which carriages and engine were carefully examined and found intact, went on again, and, in spite of the delay, reached the junction at Limbach in time for the express to Munich. His Majesty, informed of the accident, immediately expressed his regrets by telegraph, and congratulated the Crown Prince on his happy escape. The Minister of Commerce had the General Manager of the Westbahn called up, and ordered a strict inquiry and severe punishment to any one in fault. According to the statement of the general manager the signalman and the official on service are both to blame, the instructions making it the duty of the latter to see before the arrival of the fast trains whether the changes are all right."

THE MILWAUKEE WHEAT MARKET.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 19th inst. says: "Wheat has risen in this market within the past ten days twenty cents per bushel—that is, two cents per day. This is one of the most extraordinary advances ever known on the Milwaukee Produce Exchange. It has bewildered every dealer on 'Change, and, so far from making large fortunes by this great advance, scarcely a person has made anything—the rise was so unexpected and springing from causes rarely hertofore combined. So some of the shrewd operators with known 'bullish' tendencies, sold wheat deliverable in July at $1 01, which is now $1 24. The amount of wheat received in Milwaukee up to the present time from the beginning of the year is less in amount by 5,000,000 bushels than during the corresponding period of 1874. We therefore think that there must still be a large amount of wheat in the hands of the Western farmers. That amount is estimated at from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels. One dollar and twenty-four cents may not bring it all out, but $1 30 will."

TROTTING.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEETING AT HAMPDEN PARK.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* grows enthusiastic in anticipation of the coming races of the Hampden Park Association, which will open Aug. 24 and continue four days. It says: "Nearly seventy entries have been received, and enough more are expected to swell the number to eighty, only ten less than last year, while the number of really fast and promising horses is greater than has ever figured at a single meeting on any park in this country. The eighth or open-to-all class, with purses of $4,000, $2,000 to the first, $1,250 to the second, and $750 to the third, is still unfilled, but the entries expected to-day will probably announce the coming of Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, and Judge Fullerton, while Lady Maud and St. James are almost certain to come, and will perhaps be entered in this class. In fact, Budd Doble has assured the association by telegraph that he shall bring his full stud of horses, and among them are several entirely new to the Eastern turf, two or three of which have been making some remarkable time this year. In the No. 1 class, open to horses that have never beaten 2:38, the brown mare, Queen, entered by F. B. Cummings, of Hartford, and Bay Fearnaught, entered by J. N. Woodward, of South Framingham, are first among the favorites of the eleven horses entered in that class. Fearnaught has made good time in private, and is not likely to be entered in a 2:38 class again. The No. 2 or 2:24 class, for a purse of $4,000, has ten entries, and splendid horses, and this race promises to be among the half a dozen most exciting of the meeting. There is hardly a horse in this class without a well-earned reputation, and horsemen rank, among the favorites, Blanch, Vanity Fair, and Commonwealth, formerly Dred. Blanch is the only horse that ever before trotted in this class, but Vanity Fair has made 2:26 at Fleetwood Park, Frank Wood 2:24 at Rochester, last year, and Lady Star has already, this season, won a 2:23 race at Detroit. Jean Ingelow, in the 2:27 class, stood high in the 2:34 class last season, and in the 2:38 in 1873. Annie Collins and Alton Boy, entered in this class, are famous horses, and are expected to win some honors. In the 2:18 class the only entries are Bodine and Nettie. The latter trotted better than 2:20 on our track last year, and is accredited with a couple of seconds faster time in private. Bodine, the famous Chicago horse, has a record of 2:18, and it is expected he will better that time this season. Orient, who leads off in the entries in the 2:31 class, is a powerful horse, and will probably come off with credit. Nine horses are entered in this class, one of them coming from Baltimore, and most of them strangers to our track. The 2:22 class has five entries, and perhaps will be the great race of the meeting. Among the horses in this class are Sensation, which won the $20,000 purse at Buffalo, two years ago, in about 2:22. Belle trotted in 2:22½, last year, and is a very valuable horse, over whose ownership George Wilkes and W. L. Simmons are having a hot lawsuit. Jim Irving in this class trotted better than 2:20 last year, and is classed by horsemen with Goldsmith Maid. He was recently sold for $50,000. In the 2:26 class Billy Platter, formerly owned by Daniel Warren, of this city, and Magomanuc, are prominent; the latter is a new horse, and has trotted in the vicinity of of 2:23 in private. Unknown and I Guess So are the favorites among the ten entries in the 2:34 class. There are only two entries in the 2:20 class, Kansas Chief and Hopeful. The former horse made his best time last year among the twenties, while it is claimed that Hopeful has trotted better than 2:20 in private, and his value is $32,000. The famous horses whose entries are expected are so well known that no further introduction is necessary."

THE LATE PROF. CAIRNES.

The London *Examiner* has the following: "A noble and heroic career is just closed. It is well known that for nearly ten years the daily life of Prof. Cairnes has been one of acute pain, amounting sometimes to anguish. Month after month and year after year the disease, which has at last proved fatal, has tightened its cruel grasp upon him, gradually depriving him of all power of movement, so that at length he was unable even to turn the pages of a book. The disease (rheumatic arthritis) to which he has at last succumbed first attacked him in 1866, and since that time it has steadily become more and more severe and painful; it necessitated the gradual relinquishment of his public appointments as Professor of Political Economy at Queen's College, Galway, and at University College, London. It compelled him to give up, one after another, the relaxations of social intercourse, and debarred him from every mitigation of his sufferings which an invalid can generally get from change of scene and occupation. It fixed every joint and limb with an iron rigidity, rendering him entirely dependent on the loving ministrations of those who surrounded him. Bound by the pitiless chains of this terrible malady for nearly ten years, he has scarcely passed an idle day. The greatest original contribution which he made to political economy is no doubt the new theory of cost of production, which he first propounded in the "Leading Principles." This theory, which disputes the analysis of cost previously accepted by economists of the English school, and brings into harmony the doctrines of foreign and domestic values, is destined, as we believe, to a place among the greatest discoveries in economic science which have been made during this century."

THE S. C. HALL TESTIMONIAL.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of July 15 has the following: "Some few months back, on the occasion of the celebration of the 'golden wedding' of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, a committee was formed for the purpose of raising a fund to be employed in the presentation of a testimonial to these well-known writers. Yesterday afternoon the ceremony of presentation took place at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Kensington Palace Gardens, in presence of a very large gathering of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's friends and admirers, representing every branch of art and literature. Lord Shaftesbury presided, and the formal proceedings of the meeting were opened by Mr. George Godwin, F. S. A., who briefly explained the circumstances under which the testimonial had been got up, and the form which it had been considered most desirable for it to take, namely, that of an annuity. The sum raised amounted to £1,030, with which £100 a year had been secured to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall for their joint lives; a remaining balance was handed to Mr. Hall, accompanied with a splendidly-bound album, containing over 200 complimentary letters written to the recipients of this handsome testimonial. Lord Shaftesbury, in making the presentation, spoke with warmth of the moral influence of the writings of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. Mr. Hall, who spoke with great emotion, expressed, in his own behalf as well as in that of his wife, the deep sense of his gratitude, declaring that, while he had criticised some 30,000 literary and artistic works, he had never knowingly written one word to give needless pain. A garden promenade, which had been arranged to take place after the ceremony of presentation was unfortunately rendered impossible by the rain, which was falling with a steady downpour."

DEATH OF AN ELEPHANT.

The London Daily *News*, of July 12, says: "Since the demise of 'Joe,' the chimpanzee, at Regent's Park, eighteen months ago, which followed closely upon that of the fine old rhinoceros, the Zoological Society have not suffered so severe a loss as that which has befallen them in the death of the female Indian elephant. This fine animal died suddenly on Wednesday night. The cause of its death has not been accurately discovered, though the body has been subjected to a post-mortem examination. The elephant in question will be remembered as one of those upon whose backs it has been the delight of thousands of children to ride year after year. Its exact age has not been ascertained; but it is believed to have been about twenty years old. The immense quantity of food consumed by the animal daily appears almost incredible. It is calculated that, on ordinary days, the amount of food in the shape of buns, biscuits, and fruit given to each elephant by the visitors, together with that supplied regularly by the keepers, cannot have been less than eighty pounds. The Indian elephant is, as a rule, much more tractable and capable of domestication than its African relative. The subject of this memoir was generally on excellent terms with its keepers, whose voice was in most cases sufficient to insure strict obedience to their instructions. A gentle tap with a cane or whip was all that was necessary to recall the wandering attention of the animal. The brain weighed over twelve pounds. It will be placed in spirits and deposited in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Mr. R. H. Garrod, the prosector of the Zoological Society, is about to prepare the skeleton of the animal for exhibition."

SAD DEATH OF AN INVENTOR.

A lamentable accident occurred at Toulon on July 9, by which M. Léon Jacquemin, Sub-Lieutenant in the French Navy, and two men, lost their lives. That young officer, who had highly distinguished himself in the service, and who fought in the campaign of 1870-71 under Gen. Faidherbe, and received a terrible wound at the battle of Saint-Quentin, had, since, his recovery, invented a projectile-torpedo. This terrible missive was to be fired from a mortar and to explode by simple contact with the water. The sensitive substance which was to fire the charge is phosphuret of calcium, which ignites simply from the moisture in the breath. On the day in question the deceased was preparing one of the missiles for a decisive experiment, and a large number of officers were collected to witness the result. He, with his two assistants, was in a room of the arsenal completing his preparation, when suddenly a terrific report was heard, and the building fell in a heap of ruins. When the rubbish could be cleared away only a few blackened scraps of burned flesh could be found, except the head of Lieut. Jacquemin, which had escaped injury.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$12,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 102¼	100 Union Pacific 74⅝
11,000 Han. & N. 1st. 40	100 do 74⅞
20 German Am. Bk. 90	100 do 74¾
400 Erie Railway 14⅞	100 do 74⅞
300 do s3. 14⅞	600 do 75
200 Atl. & Pac. Tel. 21⅞	100 do s3. 75
200 do 22⅛	100 North-western c. 41½
100 do 22	500 do s3. 41½
300 Western Union 80¾	700 do 41⅝
400 do 80⅞	100 do s3. 41⅝
200 do b3. 81	500 do 41½
300 do s3. 80⅞	200 Del., Lack. & W. s3. 120
200 Pacific Mail s3. 38⅝	400 St. Paul 36½
900 Lake Shore s3. 61	100 do b3. 36⅝
1200 do 61	600 do 36½
300 do b3. 61⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. 25⅜
100 do 61	100 C., C. & I. C. 4⅞
100 do s5. 61	400 do 4½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon 120	$2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Coupon b.c. 114⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 117½	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new 117	100 Pacific Mail 39
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 small 119	200 do 39⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68 119½	300 do 39¼
20,000 Dis. of C. 3-65s 72½	100 do b3. 39¼
20,000 do 72	100 N. Y. C. & Hud. 104⅜
100 Western Union 81½	600 Mich. Central 65½
100 do s3. 81½	200 Lake Shore b3. 61¼
100 do s4. 81⅛	400 do 61¼
3500 do b3. 81¼	200 do b3. 61⅜
400 do 81¼	200 do 61¼
300 do 81⅛	100 Rock Island 105⅝
500 do 81¼	100 North-west b3. 41¾
100 do s4. 81¼	200 do 41⅝
1700 do b3. 81⅜	100 do s3. 41⅝
700 do 81⅜	300 do 41¾
100 do b3. 81½	100 do b3. 41¾
400 do s3. 81⅜	100 North-western Pf. 54¾
300 do 81⅜	200 St. Paul 36½
100 Mar. & L. M. Pf., assess. pd. b3. 11	100 do 36⅞
10 C., C. & I. C. 5¼	200 Toledo & Wabash 6¼
	200 do 6⅜
	200 Del., Lack. & West. 119½
	500 Ohio & Miss. 23½

MONDAY, July 26—A. M.

The improving condition of affairs in financial, commercial, and mercantile circles made further progress during the week which ended on Saturday last. The most interesting and important feature was the large rise in flour and wheat, and the enormous business done for export and speculation. The effect of the movement in flour and wheat has been very decided outside of the Produce Exchange. In Wall street it has led to a decline in gold and sterling exchange, and caused considerable advance in Western railroad shares and bonds, which, in turn, has strengthened the entire share list on the Stock Exchange. Among the merchants it has induced increased confidence and already revived trade to some extent, especially in the department of dry goods, where there has been an increased attendance of the large jobbers from the West and South. These early merchants, in consequence of the improvement in breadstuffs and the prospects of an active export demand for the same from this time out, have taken considerable amounts of domestic fabrics, sufficient in extent to establish prices on many lines of goods and encourage further operations. This early and auspicious opening of the Fall trade is important, and can be called the first fruit of the advance and prospective large shipments of wheat. Already the roads west of Chicago are feeling the influence of the rise on wheat by increased shipments to the lake ports, and consequently increased receipts. Later in the season the roads east of Chicago will be benefited, for an active market for cereals means increased purchases of goods by the farmers, the influence of which is felt by the country storekeepers, the merchants of the Western cities, and those of New-York and other leading points of the Atlantic seaboard. Thus it will be seen that the ramifications of this movement in cereals are very extensive, and its power for good almost unlimited. The outlook is certainly favorable; much more so, in fact, than any one dared to hope a short time since, and therefore the general improvement during the past week offers much for congratulation.

The weekly returns of the Associated Banks shows a further strengthening of the reserves, the banks having gained $1,448,900 over their previous statement, which increases the excess of reserve above legal requirements to the unusually large sum of $29,502,450. The liquidation of $2,009,600 in the loans and discounts grows out of the limited demand for money, and has no particular significance. The banks continue to reduce their circulation, the statement showing a decrease in this item of $202,200. The other changes are an increase of $554,500 in specie, $1,219,900 in legal tenders, and $1,302,000 in deposits. The statement, as a whole, calls for no special comment beyond the fact that it is exceedingly favorable, and that the continued large accumulation of legal tenders at this point will enable the New-York City banks to render prompt and liberal assistance in the early marketing of the crops, as well as all the necessary accommodation for the even working of the Fall trade.

The following shows the condition of the banks last week compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	July 17.	July 24.	July 25, '74.
Loans	$279,558,800	$277,549,200	$284,168,100
Specie	16,964,900	17,519,400	26,646,700
Legal tenders	73,795,300	75,015,200	63,714,800
Deposits	250,826,600	252,128,600	244,313,300
Circulation	18,801,600	18,599,400	25,767,600

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	July 17.	July 24.	
Specie	$16,964,900	$17,519,400	Inc. $554,500
Legal tenders	73,795,300	75,015,200	Inc. 1,219,900
Total reserve	$90,760,200	$92,534,600	Inc. 1,774,400
Reserve required against deposits	62,706,650	63,032,150	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	28,053,550	29,502,450	Inc. 1,448,900

The money market has presented the same stereotyped features of weeks past, the great plethora of funds and the inability of lenders to find employment for their balances at anything like profitable rates of interest. The ruling rates on call loans were 1½@2 ₩ cent., and very little business was transacted outside of these figures. In discounts there has been no change of importance, although the tendency of the market is toward firmer rates. Prime names having 60 days to four months to run are still quoted at 3½ to 5 ₩ cent.

The foreign financial advices continue favorable, and the Bank of England now holds the largest amount of bullion ever known in its history. The London money market was even easier than last week, discounts having been quoted at 2¼@2⅜ ₩ cent., and money at the Stock Exchange 1 ₩ cent. at the close on Government securities. Consols advanced to 94½@94⅝ ₩ cent., but reacted slightly at the close. United States bonds evinced remarkable strength and closed at the highest prices reached. The condition of affairs on the Continent has been very favorable of late for placing the new 5s of 1881, and the work has proceeded so steadily during the past few months that all the bonds of the issue of 1862, except about $14,000,000, have been called in for redemption. The Syndicate will probably request the Secretary at an early day to make a call for the remaining portion of the outstanding 1862s. Affairs in the Gold Room were more active than usual, the price declining from 114⅜ to 111¾. The export demand for wheat has already resulted in an increased supply of exchange, and the offerings of bills by the Syndicate bankers were the chief causes for the weakness of the gold market, although other considerations also had an important influence. The large gain in bullion by the Bank of England, the easy condition of the money market, the advance in securities at London, the favorable progress made in marketing the new 5s, and the sale of $1,000,000 gold on Thursday all contributed to weaken the gold speculation. Toward the close there was a demand to cover "short" contracts, which caused a rally in the price to 112⅛@112⅜. Cash gold was in fair supply, the rates on gold loans having been alternately something for use and low rates for having balances carried. Time loans are decidedly easier, and the supply offering is large at 1 per cent. for use for the balance of the year.

The decline in Government bonds ranged from 1¼ to 2½ ₩ cent., the new 5s, which had been held considerably above the London market for some time, leading the downward movement. Sales were made from 117¼ to 114¾. Old 1865s fell off from 119⅞ to 117½. At the close 1868s were sold at 119½ on an advance of ½ ₩ cent. from the lowest point, but the other issues showed very little recovery. Railroad mortgages were strong and higher for nearly all the Western gold bonds, notwithstanding the decline in gold. The more favorable outlook for the Western roads has induced large purchases of these securities, causing an advance of ½ to 4½ ₩ cent. Michigan and St. Paul consolidated firsts closed at 79, against 74½ on Tuesday; Ohio and North-western consolidated left off strong at 98¼ for consolidated and 85 for do. gold bonds, against 97¼ and 82¾ respectively on Saturday last; Toledo and Wabash and C. C. and I. C. issues were 2@4 ₩ cent. higher. The Pacific gold issues declined slightly but closed firm. In State bonds business ran principally to Missouris and Tennessees, which advanced 1@1½ ₩ cent.

Mainly owing to the continued absence of operators at the various Summer resorts, the volume of business at the Stock Exchange was comparatively small during the week, but, nevertheless, the market, upon the whole, exhibited much firmness, and for the most part the tendency of prices was upward. The grain movement materially directed attention to the Western stocks, North-western and St. Paul, and the result was perceptible in an improvement in these shares, North-western common advancing from 40⅞ to 42½, and the preferred from 52½ to 56, while St. Paul common rose from 36⅛ to 37⅞, and the preferred from 59 to 61¾. The earnings of the North-western Road for the third week of July show an increase of $80,000, and of the St. Paul Road of $40,000, facts which evidence that the advance in the shares was not merely speculative. Toward the close both stocks reacted somewhat, but the decline was slight. The most active stocks throughout the week were Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Erie. Lake Shore ranged between 60¼ and 61½, closing at 61¼@61⅜. Western Union advanced from 79⅜ to 81⅜, and closed at 81⅜@81¼. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail were confined within a comparatively narrow range, 38⅛ having been the lowest price and 39⅝ the highest, while in the final dealings the quotations current were 39⅛@39¼. Union Pacific advanced from 72⅞ to 75⅛, and at the close was firm. The freight earnings of the road for the first eighteen days of July this year were $288,405, as against $186,521 the previous year, an increase of $101,833. Toledo and Wabash rose from 5¼ to 7½, but subsequently receded to 6¼. The extreme quotations for Erie were 14¾ and 15¾. Investment shares were firm.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing July 25, 1874.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117¼	114¾	114⅜
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	116	114½	113⅞
United States, 5-20s, coupon, 1867	120⅜	118⅞	117⅝
American Gold	114⅝	111¾	109⅞
New-York Central	104½	103¾	99⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	105¾	105¼	98
Pacific Mail	39⅝	38⅛	43⅞
St. Paul Common	37⅞	36⅛	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	61¾	59	54
Western Union	81⅜	79⅜	72¼
Union Pacific	75⅛	72⅞	26½
Lake Shore	61½	60¼	71⅜
Wabash and Toledo	7½	5¼	35¼
North-western Common	42½	40⅞	37⅞
North-western Preferred	56	52½	55
Del., Lac. and Western	121	119⅜	107¼
Panama	130	130	110
Erie	15¾	14¾	32½
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅜	23½	25⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	3⅝	17⅜
Harlem	134½	134½	125

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 24.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	104½
Harlem	....	....	134	135
Erie	15	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
Lake Shore	61⅜	61	61¼	61⅜
Wabash	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½
North-western	41¾	41½	41¾	41⅞
North-western Pref.	54¾	54½	54½	54¾
Rock Island	105⅝	105⅜	105½	105⅝
Fort Wayne	....	....	98⅛	98½
Mil. & St. Paul	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	37
Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	59¾	59½	59½	60
Pittsburg	....	....	91¾	92
Del., Lack. & West.	120	119½	119½	119¾
New-Jersey Central	....	....	110	110¼
Michigan Central	67⅛	65	64¾	65
Illinois Central	98¾	98¾	98	98¾
Union Pacific	75⅛	74⅝	74¾	75
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5
Han. & St. Joseph	25⅜	25¼	25	25½
Ohio & Miss.	23¾	23½	23¾	23⅞
Missouri Pacific	....	....	50	50½
Panama	....	....	130	134
Western Union	81⅜	80¾	81⅜	81½
At. & Pac. Tel.	22⅛	21⅜	21¼	21½
Pacific Mail	39¼	38⅝	39⅛	39¼
Quicksilver	....	....	14	15
Quicksilver Pref.	....	....	20	22
Adams Express	....	....	99¾	100¼
Wells., F. & Co. Ex.	....	....	81	82
Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	....	....	57	57½
United States Ex.	....	....	43	43½
Mar. L. & M.	10¾	10¼	10¾	11
Mar. L. & M. Pref.	11	10½	10¾	11

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$3,184,094
July 10	4,341,301
July 17	6,641,924
July 24	7,001,511
Total	$21,169,335
Total same period of 1874	28,357,774
Decrease in 1875	$7,188,439

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 6	$6,190,159
July 13	5,013,243
July 20	6,203,632
Total	$17,407,033
Total same period of 1874	18,962,633
Decrease in 1875	$1,555,600
Gold July 24, 1875	112¼
Gold July 25, 1874	109¾

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$2,785,851
July 10	2,959,605
July 17	1,962,221
July 24	815,879
Total	$8,523,556
Total same period of 1874	2,798,050
Increase in 1875	$5,730,506

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July 1, 2, and 3	$844,000	$2,125,000
July 10	1,885,000	2,307,900
July 17	2,168,724	1,532,067
July 24	2,157,935	786,981
Total	$7,055,659	$6,751,948
Total same period of 1874	7,771,968	14,922,683

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
31—Carroll vs. Morton, &c.	138—Sofield vs. Compton.
54—Palmer vs. Humphreys S. H. Med. Co.	170—Jenkins vs. Lyddy, &c.
97—Butler Savings Bank vs. Hart, &c.	174—Rose vs. Dewey, &c.
102—Goepp vs. Gercheldt.	177—Douglas vs. Douglas.
109—Steven vs. Serra.	178—Belloni, Jr., vs. Nathan.
132—Matter of Dickinson, &c.	179—The Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris vs. Everett.

DANGEROUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Saturday evening Thomas Loftus, of No. 209 Elm street; Mark Linskey, of No. 7 Extra place; John Clancy, of No. 132 Third avenue, and Timothy Linskey, of No. 232 East Seventy-fifth street, were playing cards in the liquor store of James Norton, No. 60 Prince street, when a quarrel arose over the game. A general fight ensued, during which Mark Linskey stabbed Loftus three times in the left arm and once in the abdomen with a pocket-knife, inflicting serious wounds. An alarm was given and Patrolman Leyden, of the Fourteenth Precinct, hurried to the place and arrested all the belligerents. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital and the two Linskeys and Clancy were detained at the Mulberry street Police Station.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—PATCHWORK.—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.—Miss Rose Massey.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—ROSE OF AUVERGNE.—CHILPERIC.—(English Opera Bouffe.)

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The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We continue to receive numerous applications for copies of THE TIMES, *containing a review of the evidence in the Beecher case. We are unable to reprint the paper in question again, but we yield to the repeated requests which have been made to us, and will issue the article in question in pamphlet form, with some revisions and additions. Copies may be obtained at our publication offices in a few days.*

Another million and a quarter of those greenbacks which the Ohio Democrats want increased "as the volume of trade demands" floated into the New-York banks last week. Gov. ALLEN says that the reason why they do not stay out West is that the people who own them will not lend them without security. There is probably some truth in that, but would it not be the same with a new lot? Would credit generally, private or public, be any better if, after promising to take measures to pay its notes, the Government should go on issuing more of them? We suspect that the fact in regard to the demand for greenbacks in Ohio is that it is purely personal and not public. The Democrats in that region, individually, would like more of them, as most of us should; but of any intelligent demand for a further issue by the Government, we do not believe that there is any.

It is comforting to be able to say that the Chorpenning claim has again been thrown out by the Government. Mr. PIERREPONT was asked to give his opinion as to whether, in the present condition of the case, the Government was bound to pay the claim. He gave the matter as patient a hearing as if it had not been gone over time and again, and decided that there was no such obligation on the part of the Government. He added, with what seems like a touch of humor, that CHORPENNING could, "under section 1,063 of the Revised Statutes," take his case to the Court of Claims, but that unless Congress shall interpose, the statute of limitations will bar the claim. If a statute of limitations could be found that would operate on CHORPENNING himself, it would be a benefit to the country and a great consolation to the press. Apart from the justice of his claim, he is undoubtedly the greatest living American bore.

A letter in another column gives a very encouraging account of the condition of political affairs in the State of Iowa. Always naturally Republican, that State promises this Fall to give one of its old-fashioned majorities. The Democrats, encouraged by the victories of last year, have thrown off a good deal of the restraint which they had previously felt, and shown themselves in their true colors, especially with reference to inflation, which is not popular in the State. The opponents of the Republican ticket last year have ceased to feel any confidence in the Bourbon Democrats, and they are rejoining the Republicans. Our correspondent looks for a majority of 35,000 to 40,000.

It is evident that the prosecution will meet with many obstacles in the trial of the persons charged with the Mountain Meadows massacre. In the first place, there are several Mormons on the jury; and, unless Mormons have materially changed their nature in late years, they will not convict their brethren. Some of these jurors, on examination, swore that they knew nothing of the massacre, though they had lived in the Territory for years. The man who has lived in or near Salt Lake Valley for six months, any time since the year 1857, and has not heard that horrible affair discussed, would be a curiosity. Next, the persons interested in quashing the affair, whoever they may be, are prepared to harass the prosecution and their witnesses. It is reported that complaints charging these latter with complicity in the massacre have been made, and that warrants for their arrest are in the hands of local (Mormon) officials, waiting for a convenient season for applying them. The moral effect of convicting the Mormon hierarchy of a great crime may be secured; but more than that can hardly be expected.

When the Hampton Legion of South Carolina listens with applause to a speech by one of its own former Generals, generously just toward the North, honestly patriotic in spirit, and particularly sensible in its treatment of the industrial question at the South, it is certainly another of the many good signs we have recently seen from that section. Gen. T. M. LOGAN made the speech we refer to, and we give in this morning's paper some interesting extracts from it. It ought to help any intelligent person to understand the Southern people.

The record of the Democratic Legislature of Connecticut, which has just adjourned, will not be referred to with pride by the members of the party responsible for the political actions of that eccentric body. Two points in that record are peculiar, to say the least. One is the failure of the House to investigate charges of an attempt at bribery made among its members, and the other is the collapse of the Committee on Federal Relations, of which so much was at one time threatened. It was charged that a Democratic member of the House offered to sell his vote and the votes of eleven others for $25 each. With great trepidation a committee was raised to investigate, "with power to send for persons and papers." The committee did not investigate, and did not find out anything; and they never tried to find out anything. Federal relations, in the case of the other committee, meant Louisiana affairs and a glowing indorsement of Senator EATON'S amazing speech thereupon. But the committee were not heard from, and the redoubtable "war-horse," as he delights to be called, has not received a crumb of comfort from the Legislature, which was more intent on spoils than anything else.

THE AUTHOR OF REPUDIATION.

The financial doctrines of the Ohio Democrats were long since originated by Mr. PENDLETON, and he has recently undertaken to give a new explanation of them. He is not so bold as CARY, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and calls no one a "thief" for lending money to the Government. Nor is he so foolish as old Mr. ALLEN, who can see no difference between a dollar and a promise to pay one. He is a man of much greater ability than either of these, or than any of the Western Democratic leaders. He perceives that his friends have gone too far, and he essays the task of explaining away what they have said and done. In this he will hardly succeed. The interpretation which ALLEN and CARY put on the Ohio platform is a perfectly just one. These men, who are candidates for office, have no motive for misrepresenting the Convention which nominated them. They know that the platform was meant to win the votes of those who do not wish to pay the public debt, either the bonds or the interest on the bonds, or the legal-tender notes, and they make their appeal to this class without concealment. If Mr. PENDLETON thinks that the honest men of the country are also worth conciliating, and that they are disgusted and alarmed by the declarations of the platform, he is right; but if he thinks that he can make the platform appear anything but the set of swindling propositions which it is, he is mistaken.

In his latest speech Mr. PENDLETON offered what he called "a true analysis of the declaration of the Convention." The following is a part of it:

"And on the financial questions: Cessation of contraction; a sound and sufficient currency; promotion of industries the surest road to the appreciation of paper to par with gold; greenbacks instead of National Bank notes; greenbacks for Customs to the extent that the necessities of Government will permit."

This is not in any sense an analysis of the Ohio platform; it is, on the contrary, an artful misrepresentation of it, with a little of truth thrown in to help the deception. "A sound and sufficient currency." There is nothing in the Ohio resolutions requiring soundness in the currency. "Greenbacks for Customs to the extent that the necessities of the Government will permit." There is nothing in the resolutions about the necessities of the Government. There is an unqualified demand for "the payment of at least one-half of the Customs in legal tenders." *All* the Customs are pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon, and can only be parted with by the Treasury in pursuance of one or other of these ends. The Ohio Democrats propose to break this pledge by collecting one-half the Customs in greenbacks. The Government owes annually for interest about $107,000,000 in gold. It receives $163,000,000 in gold from Customs. If the Ohio plan were adopted the Government would receive only eighty-one and a half millions. The very first effect would, therefore, be to produce an annual deficit of $25,000,000 in the gold with which to pay the interest. It is not strange that Mr. PENDLETON wishes to escape from such a proposition. He knows that the necessities of the Government must be considered, and that there is such a thing as national honor. But is his treatment of the matter honest? Has he a right to put into a platform what is not there? Has he a right to misrepresent a platform which he for the most part made?

If we turn from Mr. PENDLETON'S afterthought, which he asks us to accept as the Ohio platform, to what he has to say for himself, we do not find his position any stronger. He says that "for the present" he is a "hard-money man." He is a very curious one. To be a "hard-money man" means, if it means anything, to be in favor of paying the Government notes in hard money. But we do not find that Mr. PENDLETON has any idea of paying the Government notes at all. He says that he would let them alone until the return of good times shall "in time bring greenbacks to par with coin;" and then we suppose no one will want them paid. He talks constantly of the United States notes as "currency." He nowhere mentions that they are a debt. He would have Congress possess the power to issue legal-tender notes in such quantities as they think "the wants of trade demand." But he denies that he is in favor of indefinite inflation. We should like to know by what the inflation he advocates is defined. By nothing but the will of Congress. And where would that stop if Congress were made up of men like Mr. PENDLETON, who at one time denounce all legal tenders as unconstitutional, and at another go over the country calling for more of them? There is no limit to the issue of greenbacks under the Pendleton theory, except such as the clamor of the ignorant and the compliance of demagogues might unite upon.

And while Mr. PENDLETON protests that, as a "hard-money man," he is in favor of unlimited discretion in Congress to add to the Government paper, he goes heartily with his party against all measures designed to pay the paper now out. For the act of last January, which promised to pay the legal tenders in coin on and after Jan. 1, 1879, he has nothing but contempt. He regards the promise as one that ought to be broken. He not only would not pay the legal tenders then, but he would not try to. You cannot fund them, or borrow gold on bonds to pay them, without increasing the interest of the national debt, and that Mr. PENDLETON abhors.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. PENDLETON fairly stands on the Ohio platform, and is as thoroughly in favor of inflation and practical repudiation as if he were not "for the present a hard-money man." He prevaricates about some of the minor points in the resolutions, but he is in essential sympathy with them. We do not suppose that the Ohio Democracy can produce a better representative than he. As for poor Mr. THURMAN, he is going into the campaign next week to show how he can support ALLEN, whom he distrusts, and CARY, whom he despises, on a platform which contradicts the principles he has always most ardently advocated. He may ruin himself, but he cannot help so bad a cause.

SUMMER COSTUME.

One reason why our Summers tell so severely upon us, and are so joyless, is, doubtless, our lack of a proper Summer costume. There is not another instance in the world of a people's going through three months of such temperature as we have from about the 1st of June to the 1st of September and after, in a costume so ill-adapted to their condition as the one we wear. And this costume is imposed upon us from without, not developed or even modified by the conditions of our life. Does any one suppose that if our civilization, our habits of life, and our social customs were those of a people who had risen on this soil from a state of barbarism, we should be going about for three months of the year, or, indeed, for six, dressed as we now dress? It is not at all consistent with reason or experience to suppose that we should do so. For there is no general fact of more uniform occurrence throughout the world than the adaptation of aboriginal habits of life to the material conditions of life. The Laplander keeps himself warm by a most ingenious double covering of seal-skin, and he lives upon fatty substances which keep up the necessary combustion for the preservation of his rapidly exhausted animal heat. The dweller on the sandy deserts of the East wears as few clothes as possible, except upon his head, which he shelters from the sun by a turban or its equivalent, and all that he does wear is soft, loose, flowing, and light in color. His food is as unlike that of the Laplander or the Esquimaux as possible—corn, fruit, milk, weak wine, and a little olive-oil. But we defy the powers of nature to which the arctic and the tropical man wisely conform themselves. We are misled partly by a name. We are said to live in the temperate climate, because we do live in what is called the temperate zone; and, therefore, as we derive our civilization, with our language, from countries in Europe which are in the temperate zone, and which really have temperate climates, we blindly adopt their costume also, and we adopt it unmodified.

But if there ever was a climate which should properly be styled intemperate it is ours. In degree it is extreme as to both heat and cold, and it is the most variable climate in the world. There is no trusting it for twenty-four hours together; but we may be sure of three months and a half of average semi-tropical Summer, and four months of a boreal if not an Arctic Winter. Now to the Winter we conform our external habits of life, chief of which is our costume. This we can do easily; for the countries from which we take our fashions have Winters which, although not so severe as ours, are something like them; and moreover, their Springs and Autumns are such that the dress which may be worn with comfort at those seasons needs only to be made of thicker material to be suited to their Winters and even, with the help of furs, to ours. But it is not so as to Summers. They know no such fierce and long protracted heats as we have. When they swelter and suffocate, it is with the mercury at least ten degrees of Fahrenheit lower than the point it reaches with us; and they have only a hot week or so, which makes a nine days' wonder after it is over. But we take from them our Summer as well as our Winter fashions. We accept without question—men as well as women—the fashions prescribed by those who have not our needs or our sufferings before their eyes. Than this, what could be more absurd? Think of the collars that we wear. Shirt collars starched, coat collars twofold, fourfold, and buckramed, waistcoat collars doubled! Think of our trousers buttoned tight about the waist and braced over our shoulders! Could there be contrivances better adapted to fret a man on a hot day into the extreme of physical discomfort? Men are inclined to ridicule women for the fashion of their garments, and they have some reason for so doing; but a man fretting under three collars with the thermometer at from eighty-five to ninety degrees cannot look a woman very steadily in the face while he makes fun of the fashion of her apparel. And yet women in Summer time are no more reasonable than they are at any other time in regard to dress. They, too, die daily to be in the fashion—the fashion of another people and another clime. From the fashion of their garments, one would think that in Summer they would surely adopt some light and flowing costume in which they would have ease of motion and comfort always. Not so, however. Underneath some light, fictitious fabric, worn to make an outside show of Summer fashion, they are still fretted with that harness called a corset, and they, too, have an accumulation of garments, and are tied up tight about the waist just as they are in Winter.

Regarded in the calm light of reason this is absurd. It indicates, as we have remarked before, a lamentable absence of originality and independence. If a people of our resources and ingenuity cannot make themselves physically comfortable what can they be expected to do? If we only dared to be original and reasonable, our costume during the heats of Summer, for the house at least, would be one garment, soft and flowing, reaching from throat to heels, girdled lightly about the waist, and without the irritating collar or any semblance of it. Our street costume would be in some like manner adapted to the exigencies of the time. There is no other people who endure the heat that falls upon our heads who do not adapt their costume to it. But we simply offer our backs for Europe to lay upon them just what she pleases. And it must be confessed that there is little hope that we shall ever make ourselves more comfortable in this respect, unless the climate of Europe itself should become Americanized. The desire to be in the fashion will cause our ladies to adopt the European style of dress, and solicitously to avoid modifying it to suit the conditions of this country; and the desire of men to be tidy in style, if not fashionable, will exercise a similar restraint upon them. Indeed, the advancement of what is known as the French style of dress seems to be in some mysterious way connected with civilization and the steam engine. When the Japanese adopt plug hats and skirted cloth coats, what are we to hope from the descendants of Europeans, but that they will swelter through a purgatory of elegance!

PROGRESS IN THE BOOK TRADE.

So far as its social aspects are concerned, the Book Fair, which was held in this City last week, was an unquestionable success. Whether the fair was as much of a success financially as it was socially it is yet too soon to determine. When the total sales come to be figured up it is more than likely that the aggregate will be found considerably below that which would have been made at the time-honored trade sale which it is intended that this Book Fair shall supersede. To offset this probable deficiency, however, the publishers have to console themselves with the fact that the sales which they made were effected at better prices, and that the percentage of their profits, at least, is somewhat larger than it would have been under the old system.

Now that this reform in the book trade holds out fair promise of being successful, it is worth while to sketch briefly the steps by which it has been accomplished. Practically it commenced five or six years ago with the school-book publishers. While many of the school-book publishers publish miscellaneous books also, the two branches of the trade are entirely distinct, and are conducted upon altogether different principles. A work in general literature may be thrown before the public and left to make its own way to popularity or forgetfulness, after it has received its due share of advertising. The market for school books, on the other hand, is to be made by the indefatigable agent, whose persuasive powers convince Boards of Education that the interests of the children under their charge call for the adoption of the series which he represents. Spellers, readers, arithmetics, geographies, and other text-books, which are manufactured by the hundreds of thousands, and in some cases by the million, have their market secured by this somewhat artificial method. The opportunity of supplying the larger cities or towns with these text-books is naturally sought after with the greatest eagerness by rival houses, and a few years ago the sharpness of competition brought publishers frequently to the point of giving away text-books, often by the thousand, in order to secure their adoption and the consequent displacement of other series. Gradually this "even exchange," as it was technically called—giving new books for old—was growing to be the established rule. Publishers found that it was becoming impossible to introduce books unless they did it under this system, and Boards of Education were gradually falling into the habit of taking it for granted that new books might be procured for nothing if at any time they chose to displace older ones of which scholars or teachers were becoming weary. On the part of the publishers, of course, this free distribution of text-books was by no means an act of benevolence. They shrewdly calculated that they could afford to supply their books at first for nothing, if they could thereby secure their price for a series of years following. But the result was as might have been expected. Text-books introduced without reference to merit were displaced just as easily as they were put in, and by the same methods, and it was estimated—how accurately we do not know—that the evil finally increased to such a magnitude that in their reckless competition the educational publishers in a single year gave away in this manner two million dollars' worth of school books. Of course the strain of this iniquitous system was becoming too severe for even the strongest houses to endure, and as a measure of self-defense some five or six years ago a "Board of Trade," which embraced nearly all the school-book publishers, was organized. These houses formed a compact, the basis of which was an agreement to make no more "even exchanges," and to supply their publications only at fixed discounts.

As this organization with each year of its existence became more harmonious, the idea was very naturally suggested that it might be possible to effect the reformation of sundry evils which had worked their way into the general book trade. Year after year the local book-seller had found his trade slipping away from him, and when he came to inquire into the reason, he ascertained that those who had been his customers were dealing directly with the jobbers, or with the publishers themselves, who were supplying books to these private purchasers, who bought for their own use, at nearly as large discounts as they furnished them to the dealer who bought to sell again. Then, too, in the larger cities, notably Boston and Philadelphia, the competition between jobbers often resulted in the sale of books indiscriminately, and by the single copy, at wholesale rates. The publisher, of course, continued to get his price by the quantity, and therefore suffered only indirectly from this state of affairs. But the jobber soon came to understand that he could not sell both to the local book-seller and to the customer of that book-seller. The beginning of the reform, therefore, was the adoption of such measures as should put a stop to the competition between these two parties. The Chicago book-sellers took the first practical action in the matter by an agreement regulating discounts, and at the Put-in-Bay Convention, held a little more than a year ago, not only all the Western but very many of the Eastern book-sellers were brought into the movement. The publishers, too, recognizing the injustice which the system of indiscriminate and excessive discounts worked to their own best customers, generally gave in their adhesion to this scheme, which had been found so much more practicable than they had supposed; and as the final step in the reform, they also assented to the abolition of the old trade sale, with its uncertain and varying rates of discount, which so greatly facilitated underselling, and substituted for it this Book Fair, with fixed discounts, while they further agreed to hold to their advertised retail prices to retail purchasers, save in a few specified exceptions to professional men, whose influence in the circulation of books and the creation of a demand for them deserved recognition.

These are, in general, the features and history of the movement which culminated in the convention of American book-sellers which was held at Niagara Falls week before last, and in the Book Fair which has just closed in this City. As we have intimated, it seems too early as yet to assert that the movement is an established success, but it has certainly already been carried to a point which the most sanguine would have deemed impossible in the comparatively brief space of time that has elapsed since it was inaugurated. As the great object of the movement is the proper adjustment of the relations between the book-seller, the jobber, and the publisher, it might at first be supposed that it concerns the outside public but little; yet the business of book publishing is so intimately connected with the education and enlightenment of the whole community that every intelligent person must welcome with satisfaction every effort to place it upon a sound business basis, and in this aspect the work which the American Book-sellers' Association has thus far performed deserves recognition and hearty encouragement.

HOW ROGUES ESCAPE.

The facilities which are afforded for the escape of criminals from the punishment justly due for their offenses are constantly forced upon public notice. The case of TWEED is not exceptional in this respect. The evil is so constant that it is little less than a scandal to our administration of justice; and whether it rest upon the loose character of the laws themselves, or upon mismanagement anywhere, it is quite time that something should be done to make the conviction of criminals more certain.

Persons who have any regard for the protection of society must have read the report of the trial of GEORGE THOMPSON before Judge SUTHERLAND with feelings of intense disgust. THOMPSON is one of those men who prey upon simple people by offering them situations at so much per week, provided they deposit a certain sum with him as security for their good behavior. Among his recent dupes was one HENRY BAKER, a resident of Brooklyn. BAKER very readily took the bait offered to him, but before he had time to pay the hundred dollars demanded by THOMPSON as security, he fell in with a couple of detectives. Now a process of bungling began which was ultimately to save a prisoner from punishment. These shrewd guardians of the public peace told BAKER of THOMPSON'S character, but at the same time advised him to pay the money. He did so, and a few minutes afterward they went into THOMPSON'S office and arrested him. If those detectives had been asked at the moment what they arrested him for, it is more than likely that they could not have answered the question. However, it seems that THOMPSON was indicted for larceny, and Judge SUTHERLAND very rightly instructed the jury that as BAKER had paid the money with a full knowledge of THOMPSON'S character and intention, the indictment could not be sustained. THOMPSON was accordingly acquitted.

It may seem that justice would have been more likely to be vindicated in this case if the prisoner had been charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. That he did obtain money under false pretenses is beyond a doubt. But the courts have placed a definition upon that term which is very different from that which people who understand only English and not law, would be apt to give it. A distinction has been made between a false pretense and a lie. There must be the intent to cheat or defraud, as well as some other conditions which we need not here recapitulate. It has been ruled that a mere false assertion may be a false pretense, but it is also held—and this is where one large loop-hole for the escape of swindlers is to be found—that the assertion must be of some existing fact, and not a promise or representation as to the future. There is a case in the Reports which has been taken as an important precedent, where the circumstances were almost similar to those we have quoted. The defendant had received one hundred dollars under the promise that he would provide the person who paid it to him with an appointment at a stated salary. He had no means of carrying out his promise, and was therefore indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses; but the court ruled that the indictment could not stand, averring that "there must be a direct and positive false assertion as to some existing matter, by which the victim is induced to part with his money."

It is true that some sound lawyers have held that in that case the court might have strained the law to operate against the prisoner on the theory that his promise implied that he had, at the time it was made, employment to give away. In the English courts the law has been so interpreted. It is also quite easy to understand that if a mere promise to perform something in the future were held in common law to be a false pretense, and at the same time an indictable offense, the doors would be opened to acts of great injustice. But either a more liberal interpretation of the law in the public interests, or else a more specific statutory law which would cover such cases as those mentioned, seems to us to be at least desirable. Obtaining money by means of false representations is an exceedingly common procedure in this City. German and Italian Counts visiting us to study what they are pleased to term our admirable institutions; officers who have retired from the British Army because military service was incompatible either with their health or their ideas of morality; men with bundles of testimonials from persons of title or other eminence in Europe, and all in temporary want of funds, are very numerous here, and charitable people have suffered from them not a little. They constitute a class which much needs some modification of the laws for their particular guidance. But more especially should there be the means of reaching persons engaged in such swindling practices as those alleged against GEORGE THOMPSON. Men of that kind inflict an intolerable wrong upon their victims, and for the sake of society, but more especially of the poor people whom they defraud, it is most unfortunate that, as the law now stands, there seems to be but a very remote chance of their meeting with the punishment which they deserve.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GILMORE'S CONCERTS.

The programmes at the Central Park Garden have lately been endowed with particular interest. The freshest has included the overture to Spohr's "Jessanda," an orchestral arrangement of Kontski's "Réveil du Sion," a concert-waltz ("Yussaren") by Kühner, an extremely effective arrangement of the sestet from "Lucia," and some works of lesser note. Mr. Gilmore can surely not be taxed with indifference to the demand for novelty (after the enumeration of these pieces, all of which were given on one evening; and it is only fair to that skilled and hard-working gentleman to further say that the performances of his band are constantly growing more and more eloquent and finished. The attractiveness of the Garden, it will be inferred from this record, increases rather than diminishes, and when we add that Mr. Arbuckle and Mr. Levy contribute solos to each concert, and that Mr. Sohst lends his fine voice to one or two popular airs nightly, it will be recognized that more could not well be asked of the management or the conductor of the place. The audiences last week were exceedingly large.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Next Thursday evening a "Wagner programme" will be interpreted at the Central Park Garden, and two pieces of vocal music—"Wotan's Abschied" and "Abendstern," from "Tannhauser"—are to be part of it, with Mr. Remmertz as the singer.

THE NEW LONDON NATIONAL OPERA-HOUSE.

The London *Figaro* has the following: "Mr. Fowler's plans for the new National Opera-house on the Thames embankment provide for a theatre the stage and auditorium of which will, it is said, be larger than those of Covent Garden. There will be no pit, the whole floor of the house being occupied by stalls, as at Drury Lane. There will be several entrances of the stalls, one of which will be reserved for subscribers, while another will open on to a staircase which will lead to the Metropolitan Railway. A few steps from the stalls lobbies will lead to the pit tier of private boxes, at the back of which will be luxuriously-fitted alcoves, where those who wish to converse may do so without disturbing the audience. Passing up the grand marble staircase, we shall come to the lobbies of the grand tier of private boxes. Each of these boxes will be very commodious, each will have a private ante-room attached, and all will be luxuriously fitted. On the same floor, and above the great entrance hall, will be the grand *Foyer*, which, on the occasions of state visits, will be used as a royal reception-room. Beyond the *Foyer* will be a commodious open-air balcony, fitted with tables and seats and covered in from the rain, where smokers may indulge in a cup of coffee and a weed, and, if the sight pleases them, have a view of the Thames by night. The grand *Foyer* and balcony have been designed on the model of that of the Paris Nouvelle Opera. Above the grand tier of boxes will be the dress circle seats, (price fifteen shillings each,) at the sides of which will be a few private boxes. The dress circle will be fitted with revolving seats, similar to those in the amphitheatre of the Albert Hall, and, as at South Kensington and at the House of Commons, each seat will be a means of ventilation. Adequate ventilation of the theatre will also be secured by a novel process, the machinery being entirely self-acting and regulating any degree of heat indicated by a tell-tale thermometer. Above the dress circle will be a commodious tier of amphitheatre stalls, (prices ten shillings, seven shillings and sixpence, and five shillings each,) and a large gallery (price two shillings) capable of accommodating 1,100 people, both amphitheatre stalls and gallery being on one tier. The size of the *salle* will be in nearly every way the same as that of the Milan Scala, a house which is, with one exception, (the San Carlo, of Naples,) the largest theatre in Europe. The Scala has, however, including the pit boxes, six tiers of 'circles,' while the National Opera-house will have only four. By these means each circle will be unusually lofty, and, it is to be hoped, unusually cool and comfortable. Much valuable space has been sacrificed to attain this end, but it is hoped that the result will be satisfactory."

OBITUARY.

ATHANASE JOSUE COQUEREL.

A cable dispatch announces the death of Athanase Josué Coquerel. This eminent French Protestant clergyman was the son of an even more distinguished Protestant, Athanase Laurent Charles Coquerel, whose fame was won in Church and State and literature, and was born at Amesterdam in 1820. He chose the priestly calling, and studied theology at Geneva and Strasbourg, being ordained in 1843 at Nimes, where he became Assistant Pastor. He was appointed Protestant Chaplain of the College Henri IV. in 1848, and later of the Chaptal College, which place he held for twenty years. By his liberal views he incurred the opposition of the orthodox leaders, but the Consistory of Paris appointed him Assistant Pastor in 1850, and honored him with successive reappointments, in spite of growing opposition, for ten years. He succeeded his father as editor of the *Lien*, and afterward of the *Nouvelle Revue de Théologie*, and attained some prominence among Protestants by his ideas of religious liberty. A review of Renan's *Vie de Jésus*, published in 1864, cost him his position as Assistant Pastor, the Paris Consistory suspending him, while the Anduze Consistory expressed their sympathy with him by a public vote. By the assistance of the Liberal Protestant Union he was enabled to continue his labors. In 1862 he had been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He lectured against the doctrinal authority of the Apostles' Creed in 1867, and in 1871 visited the United States, and lectured in some of the principal cities. It will be remembered that M. Coquerel wrote a series of letters to THE TIMES after his return to France. He was an author of some note, having published, besides numerous sermons and pamphlets on theological subjects: *Des Beaux Arts en Italie, au point de vue Religieux*, 1857; *Jean Calas et sa Famille*, 1858; *Precis de l'Histoire de l'Eglise Réformées de Paris*, 1862; *Des Premiere Tranformations Pourquoi la France n'est-elle pas Protestantes* and *Les Forçats pour la Foi*, 1866; *La Conscience et la Foi*, 1867, and *Libres Etudes*, 1868.

HEAVY FAILURE IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, West Va., July 25.—Messrs. Sweeny, McCluney & Co., of this city, glass manufacturers, failed yesterday. Their liabilities are $156,000, and their assets estimated at $142,000. A meeting of their creditors will be called to try and arrange for an extension of time and to continue the works running. The firm employed upward of 300 hands.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

ENGLISH SOCIAL LIFE—A PILGRIMAGE TO CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S GRAVE—THE OLD CHURCH AND ITS SURROUNDINGS—AMERICAN FAILINGS IN ENGLAND—HOW TRAVELERS ARE RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 13, 1875.

Among the first social entertainments we attended were soirées of the London Institute and University. The crowds were something worth seeing, if you had nothing else to do, but to a stranger in the metropolis such things are tiresome to a degree. There were savans and dons and learned pundits circling about among their guests, but we knew them not. With us, for all their distinction, they went to form an undistinguishable mass of nodding, buzzing, swirling humanity. Both occasions were marked by great gravity and decorum—no small talk, no laughter, no dancing, no flirtation. Science is as serious a thing as religion in England—upon the whole, more serious, for religion has its little ritualistic reliefs and recreations. This was proved a Sunday or two ago by a singular incident. The curate of the Church of St. Alban's, which has been carrying on at an astonishing rate in the line of ritualism, saw fit to rebel against the ruling of the authorities in forbidding him to wear a stole and cloth of gold cope while administering the sacrament. He felt the hardship and humiliation of his lot in being compelled to serve "in a white surplice, like a common choir boy," he said, and in the absence of the rector, (who is suspended,) he accepted, with the consent of his congregation, the invitation of the ritualistic Rector of St. Vedas to make a grand religious visitation—to go out to the Supper of the Lord. So they all moved in a body down Newgate street and Holborn, a solemn procession, headed by the indignant, persecuted priest to St. Vedas, which they filled to overflowing. Perhaps, as they passed in sight of Smithfield, they thought of the sturdy old martyrs, John Rogers and the rest of the 250 Protestant worthies who perished there, and a mild sentiment of martyrdom stole over them. Yet I doubt if even their leaders would have the pluck to don surplices of smoke and copes of flame, and calmly intone the service amid the incense of their own burning.

Yet, without doubt, Ritualism is making in many directions here determined though insidious advances. Most people speak lightly of it as a piece of pious dilettanteism—as being in its most serious phase a sort of æsthetic asceticism; but mild and dainty as it is, and apparently meek and patient, it is more to be dreaded than Fenianism or a French invasion. It is the old she-wolf of Rome in a very sheepish disguise—that is all.

We have seen something of the happy home-life of England—wholesome, natural, yet exquisitely refined—the *cor cordium* of English society, and we have seen a little of fashionable life on one or two gay occasions. One dancing party, though large and carrying weight in the shape of two or three titles, went off in the most dashing and blithesome way. I saw there toilets on English ladies not to be surpassed in Paris, and worn with a perfect grace. It is a popular fallacy that English women of the upper class do not know how to dress; and, by the by, the injurious charge is often made by their countrymen. There was at that party in Gloucester Terrace a great deal of beauty, as a matter of course—high-bred and high-colored English beauty—and high-spirited and somewhat low-toned American loveliness. Perhaps our most effective representation was a young daughter of Horace Greeley, who even in London is not only distinguished by her bloom and the fine classic character of her head and face, but for the perfect simplicity and maidenly modesty of her toilets—the fitness and fit of her dress.

LONDON PARTIES.

A most enjoyable party, chiefly literary, was lately given by Mr. and Mrs. Justin McCarthy, so well and pleasantly known in America. There we encountered several noted Americans, among them Col. Forney, the Atlas of the Centennial. English artists, journalists, and authors mustered in considerable force. Among the last named were Hepworth Dixon, Henry Kingsley, and William Black; also Edward Jenckins, author of *Ginx's Baby*, who, by the bye, just dropped in on his way to Buckingham Palace, wearing his black velvet court suit—a costume scarcely appropriate to a Jenckins spelt with a "c." I cannot think of describing those eminent men whom I was weak enough to be glad to see—nor of reporting any of the wise and witty things they flung right and left—the royal largess of genius—without care or stint, even among republicans and sinners—the princely fellows! Americans are accused here of being uncommonly keen after a celebrity, indefatigable and unbluff-off-able. I do not think the charge is true, but it has prevented me from delivering letters to or seeking to renew a slight old acquaintance with some English authors who profess to be indifferent to transatlantic appreciation, unless it come in the shape of copyright. Yet it is odd that when in the whirl of London life one accidentally encounters one of these same sensitive beings, and blunders with American impulsiveness on the interdicted theme of his or her genius, and the works thereof, it does not seem to be regarded as an improper or painful subject after all. Indeed, I have been occasionally surprised by the naïve effusion and expansiveness, or the vigor and exhaustiveness, with which the delicate topic has been handled.

I find that the fortunate authors who have traveled and been *fêted* in America—and especially the few who have lectured and read there successfully—are the most gracious toward us. Dickens, it is true, after his first great ovation, caricatured us cruelly; but then he had failed in his copyright mission. We dined him, but we denied him. We outwitted him, and he Chuzzlewitted us. Nevertheless, he was always especially genial and hospitable toward Americans. Indeed, he used to say, "I like Americans, but I hate America"—a left-handed compliment which a distinguished American author returned by "I love England, but I hate Englishmen."

William Black, Henry Kingsley, and George McDonald are earnest, conscientious artists, and so hard workers, with little leisure for society; but they are not awfully unapproachable. Robert Browning is a grand, abstract man, above small literary weaknesses, national prejudices, and insular narrowness of all sorts, and Mrs. Lewes, ("George Eliot,") though she is much of a recluse, and has never been to America, receives with no hauteur or affectation of indifference such cultivated Americans as seek her out to offer her their hearty assurances of the love and admiration of a great people beyond the great sea—tributes from the New World her genius has conquered. But, then, she is broad, brave, sympathetic, and natural—the largest-brained woman and the biggest-hearted man in England. I have never met Swinburne; but I suppose one may safely look at that fiery orb of poesy through a smoked glass—which is the best way to read his poetry. But nobody sees the poet laureate. He dwells apart in reserve, inaccessible and full of glory. I have even heard that he has been driven from his retreat in the Isle of Wight (unhappy wight!) by the irruptions of barbarian tourists. Charles Reade stands savagely at bay; and it is as much as one's life is worth to break into the sombre old house in Chelsea, in which Carlyle has wrestled with the

English language for nearly half a century. I saw the outside of it, and immediately slunk away, lest he, whom my escort, the poet Allingham, told me was out taking his constitutional at that hour, should come tramping and scowling round the corner, muttering:

"Fee, fi, fo, fum!
I smell the blood of another one
Of the twenty million American bores,
I've done my best to scare from my doors."

So much do we hear of the jealous sensibility and reserve of greatness of all sorts here that we are half afraid to look hard at the old lion in the Zoological Gardens, especially at feeding time, lest we be accused of intruding on the domestic privacy of the beast.

After all, perhaps it is best, safest, and most satisfactory, to lay one's offerings of enthusiasm, love, and reverence on the shrines of the *dead* poets of England. They, lying so lowly, cannot condescend to us; they, from out their deep peace, and perfect reconcilement with earth and heaven, cannot offend us; they, secure in their full-orbed greatness, cannot disappoint us.

We went the other day on a pilgrimage to the fine old Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, wherein Milton lies buried. Since I first saw this church, (which dates from 1545,) there have been made in it several important alterations—improvements no doubt, yet I am scarcely pleased with them. The bust of Milton has been taken from the place it occupied, beside a pillar in the body of the church and directly over the dead poet, and removed to a shrine which has been prepared for it near the altar. The place of interment has, however, been marked by a tablet, set in the pavement. As this still, shadowy old church he sleeps well whose great life almost met death half-way—passing before its time into stillness and darkness—a stillness from which was struck divinest harmonies—the very music of the spheres—a darkness which was but the shadow of the wing of a mighty angel of inspiration. In the tower of this church sounds daily, morning, noon, and night, one of the finest, most melodious chimes in England. So high, so sweet, so solemn sound his grand strains above the tumult of our fast, worldly life—above the light song and "tinkling cymbals" of latter-day poets.

In this church also is buried Fox, the Martyrologist. I would the Lord had called him hence before he had finished that terrible *Book of Martyrs*, with its terrible cuts, and cuttings, and burnings, and sawings, and wrenchings, and rendings—the sum of all horrors, the bugbear of my Presbyterian childhood, the father of a thousand nightmares.

Before the altar of this same church of St. Giles, one August day, 250 years ago, stood young Oliver Cromwell, and was united in the holy bonds of wedlock with fair Elizabeth Bouchier. It was pleasant, while standing on the spot, to picture him as a happy bridegroom; his rugged face touched with tender lights, his stern voice softened and deepened with a great solemn joy.

In the sad old churchyard we found an ivy-grown monument, more ancient and august than any within the sacred building. It was the monument of one Julius Cæsar, being a fine fragment, a sort of bastion of the old Roman wall.

On Sunday last we attended service in Temple Church, most beautiful of the ancient places of worship in old London. That portion of it called the Round Temple, built by the old Knights of the Temple at Solomon, dates back nearly seven hundred years. During the long service and the short sermon a heavy storm was going on outside, the rush and roar of wind and rain being faintly heard above the lovely singing of the choir-boys; but just at the last the rain ceased and a flood of radiance burst like a benediction upon us, glorifying anew the saints in the stained windows, filling the whole exquisite temple with rosy and purple and aureate lights, and even illuminating with a semblance of life the bronze faces of the old Templars lying cross-egged, armed cap-a-pie, in mediæval meditation, each man keeping watch over his own bones. And when we walked out into the little churchyard we found the grave of dear old Oliver Goldsmith flooded over with sunshine. Nature, whose child he was, seemed rejoicing that he had been. It was a type of the world's loving memory of the genial, gentle philosopher and poet—wisest and simplest of his kind.

While I have been detained in London by various interests and engagements two of my little party have taken a "scoot" into Scotland with some of our fellow-voyagers, and on their way back made a rather extraordinary detour to Haworth—and I think I cannot better close this letter than by transcribing from the diary of one of them the simple story of that brave Brontëan pilgrimage.

A VISIT TO HAWORTH.

LEEDS, July 7.

This morning, at Carlisle, our fellow-travelers left us for the English lakes, while E. and I started on our lonely pilgrimage to Haworth, the grave, and grave-like home, of Charlotte Brontë. There is no railroad direct from Carlisle to Haworth; we managed to get there by rail, but the changes were by no means "few and far between." On our arrival, the station-master directed us to a narrow lane, winding up the hill, which he said was an easier way of reaching the church than by the steep street of which we have read so much. As we toiled along we came across two old women, with whom we entered into conversation. One of them, who was "fat and scant of breath," said she had known "Charlotte," as she familiarly called her, all her life. "She was the kindest lady I ever knew," she added; "she always found out all the sick people in the parish, and did what she could for them, bless her sweet face! The other two girls," meaning Emily and Anne, "were very *likely*, but they kept at home mostly." E. asked if Mr. Nicholls, Miss Brontë's husband, was still living. The woman replied that he was, and that he had visited Haworth the week before, accompanied by his second wife, whom he had recently married. They had taken away with them, on their return to Ireland, she said, Martha, the former servant of the Brontës, who was with Charlotte during her last illness.

The lane led into the one street which Haworth boasts, and where our talkative old woman lived. She invited us into her queer, stone-floored house to show us "Charlotte's picture," a faded photograph of the portrait familiar to us all. It was neatly framed, and occupied the most conspicuous place on the wall of her best room. The old church was only a few steps further on. We went first to the little cottage of the sexton, opposite—oddly enough, the only cheerful-looking house in the village, and not finding that functionary at home, easily prevailed on his wife to open the church for us. Never shall I forget my feelings on entering! First a chill from the sunless dampness of the building, then a sense of terrible oppression. I have been into many old churches, but never one which seemed so frightfully close and unwholesome. It was musty, and had about it a strange odor of mortal decay, as though exhalations were coming up through the very stones, from the charnel-house beneath. I only wondered that the delicate Brontë sisters lived as long as they did, having to sit through perhaps three long services every Sunday in that dreadful place. The family are all buried in the chancel, one above another—old Mr. Brontë, who died in 1861, last. This, it seems, was according to his wish—for the sexton's wife, who, by the way, was one of Charlotte Brontë's Sabbath-school scholars, told us that the strange old man had always expressed a desire to live to see them all buried. The stone which covers them is hidden by a wooden platform, and over that a carpet; but on the wall above is a plain tablet, on which are inscribed the eight names, —father, mother, sisters, and brother. Here Charlotte Brontë was married. I wonder that she could have borne to kneel during the ceremony above her dead sisters. The old pew used by the family has been removed—why I don't know. The church also has been somewhat altered since Mr. Brontë's death, the organ-loft has been changed, the tower heightened, and a clock added, though the old sun-dial is still on the south side. In the vestry, where we wrote our names, and could find no record of other American pilgrims in the visitors' book, the sexton's wife showed us the register of the marriage of Arthur Bell Nicholls and Charlotte Brontë—her name written in a rather trembling hand. In one corner of the page were the signatures of the witnesses, Miss Wooler, her much-loved teacher, and Ellen Nussey, the "E" to whom so many of the letters in Mrs. Gaskell's *Life of Charlotte Brontë* are addressed. In the churchyard, which is literally packed with the dead, and paved with gravestones, we found quite an imposing slab, under which lies "Tabby," the Brontës' faithful old servant. The parsonage is not shown to visitors, and we found it so much changed by many alterations that we did not care to enter it, but went instead to the moors, taking the favorite path of the sisters, and almost feeling their presence beside us. We climbed quite high and sat for some time among the soft heather, which was all in bloom. I did not pick nearly as much of it as I wanted, because of the strong feeling that Emily, who was fondest of the moors and the lovely heather-bells, was near me, jealously regarding my depredations.

As we looked down on the village, brightened by the warm sunlight, it did not present a very desolate appearance, but I can well imagine that in a storm, and overhung with clouds, the effect of its utter dreariness would be almost maddening. We were obliged to leave the moors much sooner than we desired, as there was but one afternoon train which would enable us to get on to Leeds that night. Instead of going back to the station by the way we had come, we took what seemed to be a shorter route. The street was strangely silent; it seemed to me that all the inhabitants were dead; even the few who were moving about had a dead look, and I fancied were, only not under the ground because there was not room for them in the churchyard. In the railway carriage, on the way back to Carlisle, we had a little talk with two quaint old gentlemen with strong Yorkshire accents. One of them, noticing our bunches of heather, said sadly, "Ye ha'e been to the moors, but ye na saw Charlot-te there!" He went on to tell us that he had lived near the parsonage for many years, and that he used often to watch old Mr. Brontë and his three daughters start out for their daily walk across the moors. Each, he said, carried a shillelah, or big walking-stick, and Emily's big dog followed at their heels. The other hastened to tell us of a a relative of his, who lived in Keighly, whom Miss Brontë used to visit, and who loves her memory, and still treasures, with great care, a pair of her tiny slippers. How wonderful it is that the print of the little feet which once wore those slippers has brightened forever the weary moorland about her sad home, and after the seeming waste of her life here, it is consoling to think of the grand life she is all lives in literature and in our hearts.

A POINTED CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. BUTLER ACCOUNTS TO THE THIRD AUDITOR FOR SOME OF HIS FORMER STAFF OFFICERS.

Mention has already been made in these columns of the assistance Gen. Butler has given the Third Auditor of the Treasury in searching out the whereabouts of two of his former staff officers. The complete correspondence is printed by the Washington *Star*. The first letter from the Auditor reads:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE May 19, 1875.

SIR: I will thank you to advise this office of the present Post Office address of ——, late Captain, A. D. C. Be pleased to indorse his address on this sheet and return it to this office.

Very respectfully,
ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Auditor.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER.

The following indorsement was placed on the letter and returned to the Third Auditor:

Respectfully returned to the Third Auditor. The present address of Capt. —— is in heaven I recerently hope. He died nearly ten years ago at New-Orleans.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

A few days after the address of another member of Gen. Butler's staff was required, when the following letter was written to him:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, July 15, 1875.

SIR: Referring to my letter of May 19, asking for information as to the present whereabouts of Captain and A. D. C., and your reply thereto, informing this office that said officer died some ten years ago, and was in heaven, as you reverently hoped, I beg to inquire whether Lieut. Col. ——, late of the —— Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, accompanied Capt. —— on that expedition, as his whereabouts is also unknown to this office. Very respectfully,

ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Auditor.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER.

To which the following reply was in due course of mail received by the Auditor:

BOSTON, Mass., July 20, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note in which, after premising that in the case of Capt. —— your office was not cognizant of his address, which I was not surprised to hear from my belief where he had gone, you ask for the address of Lieut. Col. ——. When I last heard from him he was at ——, Mass., and I would advise the Third Auditor to address him soon, or he may get entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the Third Auditor's office, as did Capt. ——.

Yours, very truly,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Hon. ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Third Auditor.

THE MEMORIAL TO DR. HORACE WELLS.

The Hartford *Courant* gives a brief description of the statue of Dr. Horace Wells, made at the joint expense of the State of Connecticut and the City of Hartford as a witness to their conviction that it was he who first discovered the practicability of rendering the human system insensible to pain during dental and surgical operations. The *Courant* says:

"It is a portrait statue, and there is nothing ideal in either the figure or the drapery. It represents the Doctor standing with a small cane in his hand, and clothed in the style of garments usually worn by him—dress coat and large circular cloak with broad collar. The face was modeled from a plaster cast taken after death and an old daguerreotype, and is thought to be an excellent likeness. The statue stands easy and firmly, and looks like the figure of an elegant gentleman. As a work of sculpture its treatment is very simple, it being evident that the artist has sought to preserve the form as the figure as well as the general outline, not allowing the details of the drapery, its innumerable breaks and folds, to arrest attention as the most important and prominent feature of the work, and in this respect it is in marked contrast to the usual American style of sculpture in modern costume. One of the most serious faults with many statues is the appearance of the pantaloons. In this case they are pleasantly, naturally, and successfully treated, and the figure carries its entire drapery with dignity. The general effect of the statue is large and imposing; it looks like a statue rather than simply a bronze man, and impresses one at once as a work of great strength. The accessories at the right side of the statue, are a large book upon which is the word 'Anæsthesia,' a small box and a scroll, the latter bearing the noble and generous words of the doctor in his announcement of the discovery: 'I was desirous that it should be as free as the air we breathe.' The sculptor by whom the work has been done is Mr. T. H. Bartlett. It was cast in Paris, under his supervision, by M. Gruet, the favorite founder of the eminent sculptors Barye and Fremiet. It was cast in one piece, and was perfect as it came from the mold. Steps will at once be taken to raise the necessary funds to place the statue on a bronze pedestal, with appropriate bas-reliefs, designed by Mr. Bartlett."

CANADA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

In its article urging the advisability that Canada should be well represented at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, the Toronto *Globe* says: "Canada has special facilities for producing certain classes of goods, and under our present fiscal system Canadian manufacturers can produce many articles more cheaply than they can be produced in the United States. It should not be difficult to get up a good Canadian department, and to get up anything else would probably injure as much as it would benefit. The display made ought to be such as would compare favorably in quality, if not in quantity, with that made by any other country. The Dominion and Provincial Governments are acting in the matter with extreme liberality and in the true spirit. All that any manufacturer has to do in the matter is to select his samples and place them in the hands of the Commissioners. At their expense they will be transported to Philadelphia, unpacked and arranged there, and taken charge of while on exhibition. But the benefit likely to accrue to the individual exhibitor is not the motive which should operate most powerfully in inducing manufacturers to take part in the work of organizing a respectable department. The interest taken should be to a large extent patriotic. Now that we are committed to the matter, each should do his best for the credit of the Dominion, and for the public benefit as well, by contributing toward the establishment of trade relations with those portions of the outside world from which we have so long been kept apart, and with which there is good reason to believe we might carry on an extensive commerce to our mutual benefit. The most effectual method of procedure is by a combination of local effort, and we are glad to see that this method is being, in some places at least, adopted. Meetings have been held in several towns of Ontario, and committees appointed to aid in carrying out the project. About the other Provinces not so much, perhaps, can be said, but there is yet time to do a great deal if the work is gone on with in earnest and without further delay. The Commissioners are working zealously and intelligently; it only requires that they be ably seconded by organized local effort."

THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

A STRANGE BUT TRANSIENT STATE OF AFFAIRS—A LARGE INFLUX OF GOLD.

The city article of the London *Times* of July 12 has the following:

The state of the money market is just now rather peculiar. Gold has been flowing in upon us steadily ever since the time of mercantile purification began, until we have enough not only for more wants than now press, but enough almost to calm the fears of the man who keep looking for worse days to come. This gold has come to this country owing to several causes. To some extent the amount of money owing to us by foreigners has had an influence, but the bulk of the gold has come from countries where the mere balance of trade can have had but small influence compared with the influence of ordinary mercantile considerations. It should never be forgotten that the movements of the precious metals are from some countries and at certain times affected only indirectly by the actual course of trade; that bullion is, in short, itself one of the trading products of the world, bought and sold for the sake of a profit. The bare figures of the Board of Trade for last month show a balance of trade against this country of a good many millions, just as usual, and the simple effect of this as a permanent state of affairs would be to make foreign exchanges go against us, and bullion go away. In the month of June, however, as, indeed, more or less always, the general heavy liability of the world to us for advances other than on manufactured produce quite suffices to reverse the simple balance of trade and makes the world our debtor. Dividends to pay, remittances of companies who have their business *locale* abroad and their shareholders in England, obligations of foreign States, all come in to swell the bulk of what is due to us, and in their natural course cause money to flow here. Nearly every country of importance in the world has for a long time now been suffering from severe commercial depression, with its concomitant low rates for money and paucity of borrowers. Germany has passed through a commercial crisis of a far more trying kind than we in this country have realized; Austria has been in chronic distress since 1873; the United States is only beginning to hope that trade will revive after its long stagnation, and only France and England were seemingly standing out unaffected by the wave of reaction—those two, and perhaps certain South American States. In all these countries money has therefore been for long a sort of drug in the market; even the Bank of Prussia, when compelled for State reasons to hold its rate very high, could not keep the open market near it nor retain the gold, and had at last to sink to the level of other German banks, while they all might have gone lower than they went for the little business they did. As a natural consequence, with a rate at only three and a half per cent., money began to come here merely because it could be employed. It was to some extent the alternative of getting that for it or getting nothing. The United States has been pouring in its precious metal until we have got over three and a quarter millions more of it this year than for the first six months of last, and this, although the balance of trade in other commodities is from one to two millions more against us here now than last time. Hence, also, the fact that there has been no corresponding drain for other countries. Many nations have sent us less than they are wont to do; but, on the other hand, many have wanted less. The gold that has come here has, therefore, mostly lain here; and we have had full coffers when commercial bubbles began to burst at home.

As we hinted the other day, this is not a state of affairs likely to last. Not only are rates for money beginning to rise on the Continent, but they are falling here below a point at which it can be to anybody's profit to send us gold. It is not unlikely that other people's trade may be reviving, as ours begins to recede. And this makes the situation of our money market less satisfactory than it superficially seems to be. We are just apparently entering upon that period of depressed trade and cautious contraction of business from which other countries have suffered so long. Thanks to the freedom, and, we may say, looseness with which the vast credits of the communaut of our banking institutions have been dispensed to all and sundry, we passed apparently without scathe through the time when other countries were in distress. Money never got so dear as to destroy the fragile structure on which our security rested, and it was supposed that we had got off scot-free. Such a notion can no longer be entertained, and the numerous failures we have had must indubitably usher in a period of dull trade were it for no other reason than that they compel banks to stop indiscriminate lending. There will again be a time when the cautious buyer and seller will have a chance against the daring speculator, and when discounters will take reasonable care that the words "for value received" on bills of exchange mean what they say. These changes mean decreased volume of trade and stagnation, and they may also mean cheap money.

This latter effect is by no means a certainty, however, nor is it altogether desirable. We should have bad trading rooted out much more thoroughly just now were money twice as dear as it is. Very cheap money always fosters hectic trade, and it would be no matter for sorrow did the price of discounting now begin to rise instead of falling further. No good house needs money so cheap as it is just now; and there are in the good old days quite a little number of houses that could

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 24, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	53	Tar, bbls	103
Beans, bbls	13	Stearine, pkgs	50
Copper, bbls	34	Skins, bales	42
Copper, cakes	882	Lard, tcs	610
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,496
Flour, bbls	14,644	Pork, pkgs	1,712
Wheat, bushels	25,580	Beef, pkgs	40
Corn, bushels	39,941	Butter, pkgs	2,681
Oats, bushels	27,000	Cheese, pkgs	12,733
Malt, bushels	5,100	Sugar, bbls	430
Eggs, bbls	1,168	Starch, pkgs	2,490
Hops, bales	31	Tea, pkgs	33
Lard Oil, bbls	25	Tallow, pkgs	25
Lead, pigs	250	Tobacco, hhds	74
Leather, sides	12,202	Tobacco, pkgs	60
Resin, bbls	2,079	Wool, bales	49
Spirits Turp., bbls	951	Whisky, bbls	371

ASHES—Have been very quiet since our last, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ⅌ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow continues in fair jobbing demand within the range of from 32½c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Have been generally quoted steady as to price, with a fair business reported as in progress in the leading kinds. Stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2 50; Jersey, $5@$5 25; Haverstraw, $6@$6 50; Up-river, $5@$5 50; Long Island, $5 25@$5 50; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown; $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing $28@$30; Baltimore $50@$56 ⅌ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ⅌ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been slow of sale, even in a jobbing way, with Adamantine nominally steady at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—A good demand has been noted for nearly all descriptions, and values have been quoted firm, as a rule. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been selling in small lots only, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold.

COFFEE—Quoted strong at yesterday's figures, with an active demand noted. Sales 500 bags Rio, by the P. C. Warwick, on private terms; 1,150 bags, by the Alice, at Baltimore, and 2,200 bags, by the Amazon, at do., at 19¼c.; 200 bags, by the Gray Eagle, at do., at 20c., gold; and 50 bags, by the Aquidneck, at do., on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm for early delivery, but has been comparatively dull. Sales have been reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 324 bales, (of which 81 bales were on last evening,) including 310 bales to spinners, and 14 bales to speculators.... A moderately active movement has been reported for forward delivery, opening steadier at an improvement of 1-66c. ⅌ lb., favored by the more encouraging accounts from Liverpool, and on the options for the later months advancing subsequently an additional 1-16c. ⅌ lb., closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,500 bales, (of which 5,000 bales were on last evening and 18,500 bales were to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July quotations closing at 14½c.@14 17-32c.; August, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; September, 14 17-32c.; October, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; November, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; December, 14 9-32c.; January, 14 13-32c.@14 7-16c.; February, 14 21-32c.@14 11-16c.; March, 14⅞c.@14 29-32c.; April, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; May, 15 11-32c.@15 13-32c.; June, 15 17-32c.@15 19-32c. ⅌ lb.... The receipts at this port to-day were —— bales, all by railway, and at all the shipping ports were 316 bales, against 253 bales same day last week.... The week's exports hence have been only 1,796 bales, including 1,147 bales to Liverpool, 550 bales to Bremen, and 99 bales to Hamburg. Also, 9 bales Sea Island to Liverpool.... The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,635,575 bales, (including 1,809,144 bales to Great Britain and 826,431 bales to the Continent,) against 2,760,971 bales same time previous season. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been very quiet since our last, within the nominal range of from $2 10@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for supplies, on a generally steady basis as to values. Dry Cod quoted at from $4 50@$5 50 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod in drums, $5 50@$7; No. 1 Mackerel, $8@$12; No. 2 at $7 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.; new Mackerel quoted at $17@$18 for No. 1, $12 50@$13 for No. 2, and $7 50@$10 for No. 3; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 38c. for scaled, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite moderately sought after to-day, and prices have been again quoted as favoring buyers, though the principal holders have been unwilling to make further important concessions on desirable lines of stock. The export call has been less active. The sales since our last have been 14,700 bbls. of all grades, (part to arrive,) including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 30@$5, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65 for lines; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 90@$6 40, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; very good to very fancy do., $6 40@$7, mainly at $6 40@$6 50, the latter for August arrival; City Mills Extra at $6 25@$7 65, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 40, mainly at $6 15@$6 35; very good to very fancy do., $6 40@$7; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 85@$6 40 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras for shipment at $6 35@$7 35, mainly at from $6 35@$6 75 for plain, and $7 10@$7 35 for patent, and trade and family Extras within yesterday's range. Included in the sales were 6,400 bbls. shipping Extras, on the basis of our quotations, of which were 2,000 bbls. very good Extra State, August delivery, at $6 50 ⅌ bbl.... Southern Flour dull and weak in price; quotations as before. Sales, 950 bbls.... Rye Flour firm but less active; sales, 300 bbls.... Corn-meal steady, on sales of equal to 1,350 bbls., including 500 bbls. Brandywine at $5 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been fairly active to-day, opening about 2c. lower than yesterday, under less favorable advices from the West and cable reports of more settled weather, but closing much stronger, influenced by a more confident demand, in good part speculative especially for August arrival, with prices rallying fully 2c. a bushel and closing firmly. Receipts here light, checking operations for immediate delivery. Winter Wheat has been attracting more attention, and has shown rather more steadiness toward the close, particularly Amber Michigan, which has been in most favor with buyers, partly for shipment, though mainly for milling purposes. Sales have been reported for early delivery since our last of 134,000 bushels at $1 38 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, closing with this price bid, and $1 40 asked, and with $1 40 reported as bid, afloat; $1 35@$1 36 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 34@$1 35 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 30@$1 42½ for ungraded Spring, mostly at $1 35@$1 40, afloat, with No. 1 Minnesota Spring scarce, and quoted firm, at $1 45, afloat; $1 45@$1 46 for Amber Michigan, (equal to 36,000 bushels,) here and to arrive, with Red and White nominally as before. And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 32,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 43; 16,000 bushels do., July arrival, at $1 45; 30,000 bushels do., first half of September, at $1 45; 16,000 bushels do., July and early August arrival, at $1 45; 48,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive from the canal, $1 43@$1 45; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee do., to arrive first half of August, at $1 40; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, August arrival, at $1 33; 16,000 bushels do. do., at $1 34; 102,000 bushels do., to arrive within three weeks, at $1 35; and 24,000 bushels do., to arrive in August, at $1 35, closing with this price bid.... Corn has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, leading to a more active movement, in good part in old Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels at 87½c.@89c. for fair to prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western; 85c.@87c. for steamer grades of do.; 90c. for choice old mixed Western, delivered from store, and 87c.@88c. for prime do. in store (66,000 bushels marketed last evening.).... For forward delivery, prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, August options, was reported as offered at 89c., with 88c. bid early and 87c. later, without transactions.... Rye and Barley nominally as before.... Oats have been very dull, and quoted lower and irregular, with sales reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, mostly in odd lots, at 62c.@65c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, the latter an extreme, and 62c.@68c. for White Western.... Of Barley-malt sales were reported of 1,500 bushels two-rowed State on private terms; and 4,000 bushels Lake Shore at $1 60; market unchanged.... Feed has been in moderate demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $19 50@$30 as extremes.... Bale Hay has been rather more sought after from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@$1 15; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c.... Rye Straw continues in light demand within the range of from 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 lb.

HIDES—Have improved ½c.@1c. ⅌ lb., on a more active inquiry. The week's receipts have been only 7,225 Hides; sales, 20,625 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 720 Dry Montevideo, 21¼ lb., at 22c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 3,545 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lb., at 21½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,680 Dry Rio Grande, shipped to Europe on owners' account; 1,680 Dry California, 22½ lb., at 20½c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 1,725 Dry Orinoco, 20½ lb., at 21½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 4,525 Dry Mexican, 20 to 27 lb., at 17c.@18½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,115 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lb., at 18c.@18½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 880 Dry Sisal, 22 lb., on private terms; 1,855 Dry Texas, 22 to 23 lb., on private terms; 300 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lb., on private terms; 1,600 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9½c., currency, cash. And to-day, 722 Montevideo at 22c., gold, 4 months' credit.... Stock in first hands this morning, 226,200 Hides and 2,590 bales do., against 151,500 Hides and 1,152 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Firm, as last quoted, but quiet to-day; 129 hhds. Crab Island sold at 38c. ⅌ gallon.

NAILS—Have been in light demand since our last, on the basis of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—The destructive fire at Charleston, reported as involving a loss of 15,000 bbls. Resin and 6,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, tended to strengthen values here. The effect was most noticeable in the instance of Spirits Turpentine.... Resin was quiet at $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 75@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 200 bbls. Strained at $1 65@$1 70 ⅌ 280 lb.... Tar has been lightly dealt in at from $2 37½@$2 62½ ⅌ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been in more confident demand and quoted higher, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 32½c. asked ⅌ gallon. Sales, 450 bbls. at 31½c.@32c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quite dull, with Western, in bags, quoted at $44 50@$45, and City at $40, gold, for prompt delivery. The week's receipts have been 2,765 pkgs.; exports hence have been 8,698 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive on the basis of 5⅛c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 8¾c.@9c. in shipping order.... Refined has been very quiet for early delivery, at 11½c., and for forward delivery at 11c.... Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c.... Naphtha, 8¾c. for City.... Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 10⅝c.... At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅞c.

PROVISIONS—The Provision interest was less excited, and the volume of dealings in Pork and Lard less extensive, even on speculative account.... Pork has been in rather limited request, for early delivery, at about the closing figures of yesterday. Sales have been reported of 75 bbls. Western Mess at $21 20@$21 25; small lots of Prime Mess at $19@$19 25, and 100 bbls. Extra Prime, $16.... For forward delivery a restricted business has been transacted, sales having been reported of 1,500 bbls. Western Mess, August, at $20 90@$21, closing at about $21; and 4,000 bbls. do., September option, at $21 10, showing a further decline from yesterday's latest figures.... Dressed Hogs continue in fair demand, with City quoted up to 10⅛c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb.... City Cut-meats firm, but not active; sales 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¼c. for 13 lb. averages; 20 tcs. Western Smoked Hams, 16 lb., at 12¼c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range.... Lard has been fairly active for early delivery, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 160 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.; 493 tcs. new do. at 13 7-16c.@13½c.; 60 tcs. City do. at 13⅜c.@13½c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c.; small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 14c., and do., for the Continent, at 14⅜c.... And for forward delivery sales have been made of 250 tcs. Western Steam, July option, at 14 1-16c.; 500 tcs. August, at 14c.; and 4,000 tcs. September, at 14 1-16c.@14¼c., closing at 14 3-16c. ⅌ lb.... Bacon quiet and unchanged; City Long Clear, 12¾c.... Beef dull at former rates.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.... The exports hence for European ports have been 392 pkgs. Pork, 837 pkgs. Beef, 5,653 pkgs. Bacon, 2,075 pkgs. Lard, 101,826 pkgs. Cheese, 303 pkgs. Butter.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, since our last, with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive, with Crude quoted nominal at 5¾c.@5½c., gold.

SKINS—Deer active, but at materially reduced prices; receipts, 34 bales; sales, 30,000 lb. Para, 10,000 lb. Central American, 8,000 lb. Mexican, and 5,500 lb. Honduras, within our revised range. Goat steady and moderately active: receipts, 4 bales; sales, 350 bales Curacoa, and 70 bales Rio Hache, on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer (nominally) at 60c.; Honduras, 55c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 47½c.; Sisal, 52½c.; Para, 57c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c., currency, ⅌ lb.... Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 45c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in demand in the jobbing line at steady rates. Wholesale movements have been unimportant. Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The trade in the jobbing line has been fair at quotations, but market otherwise dull. Mace quoted, in lots, at $1@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmegs, 97½c.@$1 02½; Cassia, 22½c.@23c.; Cloves, 30c.@36c.; East India Pepper, 17c.@17¼c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Has been more sought after, with Western Corn quoted firm at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 5½c.

SUMAC—Has been in some request, and quoted steady, with Sicily ranging from $75@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ⅌ ton.

SUGARS—Raw quoted stronger, on the basis of 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good, and 8½c. for prime refining Cuba, but the advanced figures claimed operated against free dealings. Demand fair. Sales, 995 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8 7-16c., chiefly at 8⅛c., and 550 hhds. Refining Porto Rico, part at 8⅜c.... Refined in active request, with soft White quoted up to 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; Soft Yellow at 9⅛c.@10⅛c., and other kinds as before.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate demand at about former rates, Good to choice quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; sales, 45,000 lbs. prime to choice at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c. The week's exports hence have been 1,089 pkgs.... Stearine inactive at 17¼c. for choice City in hhds., and 16½c.@16¾c. for choice Western in tcs.; sales, 25 hhds. City at 17¼c.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive at $1 50, gold, for Arctic.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet, with sales of only 100 bbls. at $1 20½ ⅌ gallon, market closing steady. Stock here estimated at about 3,000 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter, especially the latter, has been in active request, but the scant offering of accommodation and the very firm views of ship-owners have been against free movements. Several vessels to arrive have been chartered for Grain, some of them, it was said, on speculative account, with a view to their control here on arrival. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade were also in good demand and held with confidence. Tonnage for Lumber and Tobacco was moderately sought after at about late quotations. The offerings of Flour, Provisions, Leather, Resin, and other general cargo were fair, though the stronger claims of ship-owners tended to impede the outward movement.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d. ⅌ bushel, showing an advance; 200 pkgs. Beef and 50 pkgs. Tallow on private terms; 700 bxs. Bacon, in lots, at 35s.@40s. ⅌ ton; 2,500 bbls. Flour, rumored on private terms; 8,500 Staves and 500 bbls. Sugar, also on private terms. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 32,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@10d. ⅌ bushel; 500 tons Provisions, 30 tons Hides, and 120 bbls. Bark at 35s.@40s.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton; 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tierce; 200 pchs. Syrup at 32s. 6d., and 200 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.... For London, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain reported on private terms.... For Glasgow, by steam, 50 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tierce; 600 bxs. Bacon and 150 pkgs. Lard, part at 40s.; 3,600 bxs. Cheese, part at 50s. ⅌ ton; 750 bbls. Sugar, 100 pchs. Syrup, and 2,000 Staves on private terms.... For Hull, by steam, 19,000 bushels Grain on private terms.... For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 397 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl. and an American brig, with Molasses from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Penarth Roads and orders, an American brig, 423 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, flat.... For an Irish port, direct, a British brig, with Deals, from St. John, reported at 80s.... For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 527 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 8s., and £15 gratuity; a Norwegian bark, (to arrive from Europe,) hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. 6d.; a British bark, 763 tons, (to arrive from Liverpool, cleared there June 24, via Sydney, C. B.,) hence, with about 4,700 quarters do., at 7s. 9d.; a British ship, 681 tons, (to arrive from an Eastern port,) hence, with about 4,500 quarters do., at 7s. 9d.; an Austrian bark, 766 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters do. (a recharter) at 7s. 9d.; two barks with about 3,500 and 3,000 quarters Grain, (respectively,) from Baltimore, at 7s. 9d.@8s. ⅌ quarter; and several other vessels, (to arrive,) hence, with Grain, reported without reliable particulars, some of them said to have been chartered on speculative account.... For Antwerp, by steam, 50 tcs. Beef at 9s. ⅌ tierce.... For Bremen, by steam, 715 bales Cotton, reported at 9-16c. ⅌ lb.; 100 bxs. Bacon at 45s.; 100 tcs. Lard and 2,500 bxs. Starch on private terms; 50 bbls. Beef at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 150 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 lb.; 450 pkgs. Tobacco on the basis of 45s. for hhds., and 300 pkgs Merchandise on private terms.... For Hamburg, by steam, 500 sides Leather at 3.50 reich-marks.... For the Baltic, an American bark, 354 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s.; a Dutch bark, 549 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. do., at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.... For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 237 tons, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. for the Mediterranean, or 6s. 9d. for the Adriatic.... For Genoa, two brigs, with Lumber, from Mobile, reported at 50s.... For Barbados, two American brigs, with Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $11.... For Cardenas, an American brig, 339 tons, with Pine Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $11.... For St. Thomas, an American brig, 211 tons, with Lumber, from Mobile, reported at $11.... For Cape Haytien and back to Boston, an American schooner, 196 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,600.... For Havti, a schooner, with Lumber from Mobile, reported at $11, and back with Logwood for New-York, at $5.... For St. John, N. B., a schooner, with Iron and Coal from Philadelphia, reported at $2 25 and $1 50.... For Nassau, an American schooner, 192 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 50c. ⅌ bbl., and back, from Jacksonville, with lumber, for New-York, at $7.... For Montevideo, an American brig, 371 tons, hence, with Flour, reported at $1 10 ⅌ bbl.... For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $9; another, with do., from Darien, at $7 50; and a schooner, with Coal, from Richmond, at $2.... For Baltimore, a brig, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $6 50.... For New-York, an American brig, (now here,) 475 tons, with Marble and Rags, from Leghorn, reported at $3,150; a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7; and another, with do., from Fernandina, at $6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—Flour easier, but not quotably lower. Wheat active and lower; panicky; it is difficult to give accurate quotations; No. 2 Spring, spot, nominally $1 20½; has sold at $1 18¾@$1 25; August closed at $1 21⅞; September, $1 20; No. 3 do., $1 11; Rejected, 99c.@$1. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 72¾c.@73c., spot; 73⅛c., August; 73⅝c., September; Rejected, 67c.@69c. Oats in fair demand, but lower for options; spot firmer; No. 2, 54c., bid, spot; 40⅜c., August; 37c., September; Rejected, 52c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, cash, nominal; $1 01, September; 98c., October. Rye—No transactions; No. 2, $1, spot; 83c., August. Pork dull; holders anxious to sell; unsettled and lower; sales at $20 50, spot; $20 65, September; $21 15, October. Lard quiet but firm at $13 60, spot; $13 80, September. Bulk Meats quiet but steady. Whisky, $1 17. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat, 231,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 350 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 145,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 460 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat lower; panicky; $1 19½, August; $1 17¾, September. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats easy at 40¼c., August; 37c., September. Pork lower at $20 30 bid, August; $20 50, September. Lard easy and lower.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Petroleum quiet; Refined, 10½c., July; 10⅝c.@10¾c., August; Crude, 8⅛c. Clover-seed, 13c.@13½c. for prime Western. Timothy, $3 25. Flax-seed, $1 80. Flour firm and in steady request for consumption; sales 600 bbls., including Extra at $4 75@$5; Iowa and Wisconsin and Minnesota family at $5 37½@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6@$6 50; high grades, $7@$7 75. Rye Flour, $5 25@$5 37½. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 38@$1 45; Amber, $1 47@$1 50. Rye—$1 for new; $1 07 for old. Corn lower; Yellow, 88c.; Western Mixed, 87c. Oats unchanged. Provisions firm. Mess Pork—$21@$21 50. Smoked Hams—13¾c.@14½c.; Pickled Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard, 13¾c.@14c. Whisky, $1 22 for Western, in iron. Butter—Fine grades firm; New-York and Bradford County, extras, 28c.@30c.; do., firsts, 22c.@24c.; Western, extras, 22c.@23c.; do., firsts, 18c.@20c.; Rolls, extras, 21c.@22c.; do., firsts, 16c.@19c. Cheese quiet; New-York, fancy, 11c.@11½c.; New-York, prime, 10c.@10½c.; Western, fine, 10c.@10¾c.; do., prime, 9c.@9¾c. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western, do., 19c.@20c.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¾c. Flour very firm; demand good; prices unchanged. Wheat—Western lower; Southern quiet; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 48; Mixed do., $1 46; No. 2 Western Red, $1 46; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40@$1 45; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 48; Amber, $1 50@$1 53; do. White, $1 30@$1 50; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, $1 36@$1 40. Corn—Southern steady; Western weak, irregular; Southern White, 93c.@95c.; do. Yellow, nominally 86c.; Western Mixed, 87½c., spot; 87c., August; 87½c., last half of August; 88½c., September. Oats firm, in good demand; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Western White, 66c.@67c.; do. Mixed, 64c. Rye steady at $1@$1 05. Hay dull, lower; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $23@$29. Provisions buoyant, strong. Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats fairly active; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c., loose; packed, 9½c.@12¾c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard quiet, but strong; Refined, 14½c. Butter firm; Western Extras, 22c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 19c.@21c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 20½@$1 21.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 26½; No. 2 do., $1 24; July, $1 23¾; August, $1 20. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2, 70c. Oats—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; No. 2, 50c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 02. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 96c. Provisions easier. Mess Pork, $20 50. Lard—Prime Steam, 13½c.@14c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¼c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 223,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only a local demand. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30¼, cash; $1 32, August; $1 33¼@$1 33⅞, September. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 68c.@68½c., cash; 67c.@68c., August; 68¼c.@68½c., September. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2, 60½c., cash; 38½c.@38¾c., August; 37⅛c., September. Rye inactive; Prime, 99½c. Pork unsettled and lower; very irregular; sales at $21 50@$22 25, closing at $21 50. Lard nominally firm; Summer, 13c. Bulk Meats—Demand light, but holders firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. here; sales up country at 8⅜c. for Shoulders; 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon quiet, unchanged. Whisky steady, unchanged. Live hogs higher; Shippers, $6 80@$7 20. Bacon, $7 10@$7 30; Butchers', $7 25@$7 50. Cattle firm and steady; good to prime natives, $5 75@$6 60; medium to fair, $4 85@$5 10; good Texans, $4 25@$4 50; fair, $3 75@$4 10; medium, $3 25@$3 60; common, $2 90@$3 05. Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 50 Hogs, 1,030 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 400 bbls.; Wheat, 73,000 bushels; Corn, 117,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels. Shipments by railroad—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 1,300 bushels. Shipments by canal to tide-water—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; to the interior—Wheat, 6,000 bushels. Canal Freights unchanged; only 1 load of Corn shipped to New-York at 7¼c., tolls included; Boats scarce. Flour quiet; without change. Wheat neglected; entirely nominal. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed Western offered at 79c.; no buyers. Oats dull; Canada held at 62c. Rye quiet; 1 car Canadian, $1 13. Pork quiet at $21 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14¼c.@14½c. Highwines nominal at $1 20.

BOSTON, July 24.—Flour market strong and prices higher and advancing; sales Western Superfine at $5@$5 25 common Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra, $6@$7; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 50@$7 50; Illinois, $6 75@$8; St. Louis, $6 75@$8 50, including choice and favorite brands; Southern Flour firm and in demand; sales at $5 75@$8 50 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7 50@$9. Corn quiet, firmer; prices well sustained; sales at 93c.@95c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats in fair demand and quite firm; sales at 68c.@76c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $25@$30. Receipts—Flour 1,987 bbls.; Corn, 10,400 bushels; Wheat, 12,600 bushels; Oats, 8,400 bushels; Shorts, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 24.—Flour easier; Family, $6 35@$6 50. Wheat quiet; Red held at $1 45@$1 48. Corn quiet but steady at 74c.@76c. Oats steady and firm at 63c.@65c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 30. Pork dull at $21. Lard quiet but steady; Steam, 14c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c.; Summer, 13¼c. Bulkmeats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides active at 12c. spot; 12¼c. buyer August; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Live Hogs scarce and firm; the demand exceeds the supply; fair to good, $7 50@$7 75; receipts, 700; shipments, 550. Whisky steady and firm at $1 16.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 24.—Flour unchanged. Sales of 1,800 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat lower. Sales of 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 2 cars do. at $1 42; extra White Michigan held at $1 50. Corn unchanged. Sales of 3,000 bushels Western Mixed at 85c. Corn-meal, $35 for Bolted and $34 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $28 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights unchanged. Lake Receipts—1,381,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 7,200 bushels; 635,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 24.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; Amber Michigan, $1 33½; August, $1 33¼; September, $1 34; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 31½; September, $1 33. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced; High Mixed, 77c.; August, 76½c.; September, 76¼c.; Low Mixed, 76c.; No. 2 White, 77c.; no grade, 74c.; Damaged, 66c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 58c.; August, 41½c.; September, 39c.; White, 63c. Freights—To Buffalo dull; Corn, 2¼c. Receipts, two days—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments, two days—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 76,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—Flour excited and higher for high grades; A No. 1, $6 50@$7; Fancy, $7 25@$7 75. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 20@$1 25. Corn dull and drooping at 74c.@76c. Oats dull and drooping at 61c.@63c. Rye nominal. Provisions strong and higher. Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 30; Clear Sides, $12 62½. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, $13 30; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams, 13½c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.@14¾c.; keg, 15¼c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging quiet but firm at 13½c.@14c.

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—Flour quiet, but steady; Extra Winter, $6 50@$6 75. Wheat, market dull, and prices have declined 3c.; Extra, $1 38; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 37; No. 1 Amber offered at $1 30. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed held at 81c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 56¾c.@57c. Receipts, two days—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 490 bushels. Shipments, two days—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—Cattle quiet and weak; receipts, 800 head; fair to extra Steers, $4 50@$6 60; through Texans, $2 50@$3 75; Butchers' and Stockers', $3@$4; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; active and firm at full prices; heavy, $7@$7 75; light, $7 75@$8; closed weaker with downward tendency; most of the sales were at $7 50@$7 90; shipments, 2,000 head. Sheep nominally unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—Wheat without movement. Rye firm at $1 12 from store. Corn firm at 90c.@92c. for Western Mixed; sound Yellow, 90c.; 95c. asked. Malt steady and firm. Oats steady, but less active, at 68c.@69c. for the range; sales of 100 bags White State at 69c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—Oats easier at 70c.@73c. The market for other articles is dull and unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling $5 51@$5 52. Gold, 112½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 39c. Resin steady; Strained, $1 40. Tar firm at $1 75.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, July 24.—Market inactive, but there is a demand for Combing and Delaine Fleeces and Medium Fleeces, but beyond these grades there is very little business doing and no prospect of a favorable change at present. Fine Fleeces are neglected, although prices are fully 5c. to 7c. lower than this time last year. New Wool comes forward freely and there is now a good assortment on hand, although but few of the lots on hand have been opened as yet. X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania cannot be quoted at over 47c.@48c. Medium Ohio sells at 49c.@50c., but is not active at these prices; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces cannot be quoted at over 45c.@48c. for X and Medium. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are in demand, but holders are quite as anxious to sell as manufacturers are to buy, and prices are no firmer than last week; Sales of 330,000 lb., at 50@60c. for Washed, Combing, and Delaine, and 40c.@46½c. for Unwashed. The principal transactions are at 55c.@58c. for Washed, and anything over the latter price must be of very superior quality. Kentucky Combing ranges from 45c.@46½c., and the latter price is the outside for good lots. Medium Fleeces continue in demand, but sales have been mostly Unwashed Wools at 36c.@43c. Pulled Wools are quite dull, the sales of the week amounting to only 89,000 lb., at 39c.@54c. In California Wool the transactions have been the smallest for some months. This was to be expected when the new Western Fleeces began to arrive, and it was fortunate for California growers that they were able to put the new Spring Clip on the market at a time when other Domestic Wools were so scarce. The sales of the week have been only 137,000 lb. Spring at 22c.@39c., and 20,000 lb. Fall at 16½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, July 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c. Net receipts, 42 bales; exports, coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 20 bales; stock, 4,298 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12c. Net receipts, 76 bales; gross, 76 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 21,959 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good to Good Ordinary, 13½c. Net receipts, 4 bales; gross, 54 bales; stock, 953 bales.

MOBILE, July 24.—Cotton nominally unchanged; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c. Net receipts, 2 bales; exports, coastwise, 47 bales.

GALVESTON, July 24.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c. Net receipts, 81 bales; sales, 22 bales; stock, 3,094 bales.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—Printing Cloths market closed firm at 5c.@5⅛c. for Standard and Extra 64x64; holders asking 5¼c. for best grades; increased activity in the market. The sales of the week foot up 69,250 pieces.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 24—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¼@2⅜ ⅌ cent., which is ¾@⅝ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 1½ ⅌ cent.; New Loan, 103½.

2 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, '65s, 107¼, '67s, 108¼; 10-40s, 105½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 15c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £112,000.

1 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September at 6 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable September and October at 7 1-16d.; new crop shipments steady; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,300 bales were American. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d.@⅛d. dearer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7d.; do., do., deliverable September and October, at 7⅛d.; sales and shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 1-16d. Provisions—Cheese, 55s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 54s. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, July 24—3:30 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. ⅌ cwt. Sugar, 23s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, July 24.—Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; owing to advancing gold exchanges buyers are more liberal; market closed fairly active; Molasses Sugar, 11@11½ reals ⅌ arroba; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 391,000 bxs. and 32,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 8,700 bxs. and 1,300 hhds.; exports of the week, 19,000 bxs. and 5,800 hhds., including 4,200 bxs. and 2,400 hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $38@$39 ⅌ cwt. Flour, $30@$32 ⅌ bbl. for American. Hams, $42@$44 ⅌ quintal for American. Lard, in kegs, $40@$41 ⅌ quintal; in tins, $45@$46. Coal-oil, in tins, 7½ reals ⅌ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $7 75@$8. Lumber nominal. Shooks, Sugar and Molasses—hhds., 43@41 reals. White Navy Beans, 25@25½ reals ⅌ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $56@$58 ⅌ quintal. Corn, 12 reals ⅌ arroba. Hoops—Flat, nominal. Freights: Loading at Havana for the United States—Per bx. of Sugar, 50½c.@62½c.; per hhd. of Sugar, $2 50; to Falmouth or orders, 37s. 6d.@40s. Spanish Gold, 214@215. Exchange quiet and weak.

THE FLOODS AT BUDA-PESTH.

A telegram to the London *Times* dated July 13 says: "Another fearful storm swept over Buda-Pesth the day before yesterday. Almost all the temporary works which had been made to repair the damage done to the roads and bridges by the storm of the 26th ult. were again destroyed. The floods rushed down again with violence, filling the cellars of the houses just pumped out. Fortunately, this occurred during the day. The houses which were still exposed to danger had been evacuated after the last storm, and the approaches to them were guarded by the military, so no loss of life occurred. Besides, the floods last month had already done their work, and cleared away whatever could obstruct their way. This time, however, it is not only Buda but Pesth likewise which felt the effects of the storm. Several houses were unroofed, and the wooden theatre of a conjuror was demolished. Both in the town parts and in the island of Margarethen a number of large towers were blown down, and both places looked a picture of desolation. Great as the misery caused and the damage done by these two storms is, they have had one advantage—namely, that of arousing the people and authorities of the capital from the sense of security in which they had indulged, and inducing them to take effectual measures against the recurrence of such disasters. How far the sense of security went may be gathered from the circumstance that some of the houses demolished were actually built over the Devil's Ditch, which provides the drainage of the valley behind Buda. They were old houses, and must have stood there for many years. There was indeed, another great flood on record, on the 15th of August, 1837, which caused even greater loss of life, for it caught holiday-makers at the foot of the mountains, and carried them away, but the houses, although injured, were not destroyed. Every one begins to see that there must be not only thorough drainage of the valley, but that something must be likewise done to prevent a too-rapid flow of the waters from the mountains by making reservoirs in different places, which besides lessening the danger, would likewise go far to remedy the want of springs from which these higher parts suffer in ordinary times."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

All the auctions noticed to take place at the Exchange on Saturday, July 24, were disposed of as follows: Sales, by A. J. Bleecker & Son, of the building, with lot, on Lexington avenue, south of Forty-seventh street, and the plot, with improvements, on West Forty-seventh street, east of Lexington avenue, were withdrawn, and the sale by S. A. Steele, of a house, with lot, on Seventh street, west of Avenue B, adjourned to Aug. 2.

The business of the past week calls for no special mention, the market having been dull and inactive and the transactions confined almost entirely to sales of a legal character. The total amount of City real estate disposed of at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, July 24, amounts to $242,796, as against $160,970, the figures of the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) July 26.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 22 by 90, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 87 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Sidney De Kay, Esq., Referee, of building, with lot 25 by 102, on East Seventy-first street, north side, 280 feet east of Third avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one plot 100 by 121.4 on Forrest avenue, north-west corner of Wall street, Eltona, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Tuesday, July 27.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of building, with plot 28.4 by 72.6 by 75.2 by 65.10 by 103.4 by 122.10, No. 55 Ann street, north side, between William and Nassau streets, known as the New-York Steam Power Company.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame house, with lot 25 by 61, No. 92 Reade street, north side, 100 feet west of Church street; also, a similar sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 17.1 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 102.6 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 93.2 by 27.2 by 78.2, on Morton street, north side, 151.4 feet west of Bedford street; also, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, same Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue; also, a similar sale, same Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, north side, 85 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, mortgage sale, by order of the German Savings Bank of New-York City, of the building, with lot 25.2 by 100, on Ninth avenue, west side, 50.7 feet north of Ninety-sixth street, and the building, with lot 25.2 by 100, on Ninth avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Ninety-seventh street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 93.6, on Seventh street, north side, 375 feet east of Second avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Myer S. Isaac, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.8 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-second street.

By Orville G. Bennett, public auction sale of one three-story frame house, (front,) with lot 25 by half block, on East One Hundred and Sixtieth street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth avenue; also the two-story frame house, with lease of lot 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixtieth street; also the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 110 by 106.7, on Lawrence street, north side, 200.9 feet east of Tenth avenue.

Wednesday, July 28.

By Burdett & Dennis, Marshal sale of the two houses, with lots, Nos. 609 and 611 West Thirty-eighth street, west of Eleventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue.

Thursday, July 29.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot 125 by 148.1, on First avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-eighth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25.6 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 102.2 feet south of Seventy-eighth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 24.8 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 74 feet north of Thirty-first street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with three lots, each 25 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, south side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-first street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Orville G. Bennett, auction sale, on the ground, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Commissioners of Public Works, of the buildings, part of the buildings, &c., to be removed in consequence of the opening of the King's Bridge road from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to the Harlem River.

Friday, July 30.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the four lots, each 25 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, north side, 100 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also, a similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of the three lots, each 25 by 200, on Central avenue, west side, extending through to Inwood avenue, 325 feet south of Gerard avenue, and one plot 169 by 146, on Inwood avenue, west side, 146 feet north of Dougherty's Brook.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 58.3 by 100.11 on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 240.4 feet west of Avenue A.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 23.

Columbia st., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Rivington st., 20x49.8; M. Mayer to N. Günther	$11,000
Desbrosses st., n. e. corner Washington st., 20x50; Bridget, wife of J. E. Drennen, to T. Shea	3,000
Water st., s. s., 75.8 ft. w. of Roosevelt st., 25.1x74.2; E. D. Gale, Referee, to J. Moran	15,000
15th st., s. s., No. 110 West, 20x83.3; F. L. Stetson, Referee, to F. R., Charles, and L. L. Coudert	15,000
42d st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x98.9; A. W. Miller to B. T. Norris	8,646
56th st., s. s., 74.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 25.6x100.5; J. Fettretch to C. Van Cleef	40,200
95th st., n. s., 248.6 ft. e. of 3d av., 11.6x100.8; J. Van Buren to C. C. Reed	500
115th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11; S. C. Griffen to J. H. Kellogg	2,650
118th st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.11; Executors of J. Fitzpatrick to N. Cowen and W. Boroschek	1,675
3d av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Rose st., 25x78.2, Melrose; G. Muendel to Mary Eckenfelder	5,000
Same property; J. Eckenfelder to G. Muendel	5,000

Leases Recorded.

24th st., No. 134, 3 years and 2 months, per year	$2,000
6th av., n. e. corner of 36th st., 5 years, per year	5,000

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BOND AND MORTGAGE.

A large amount of money is offered for investment as above. For particulars apply to SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—WE CAN OFFER FOR sale near Madison av. and 34th st., a medium-sized brown-stone house in superior and perfect order; frescoed and painted throughout; easy terms. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEAT FRAME house and two full lots in 14th st., east of Willis av., 23d Ward; house is in complete order, and garden well laid out; will be exchanged for a house below 60th st.; cash will be paid for the difference. Address W., Box No. 2,728 Post Office.

HOUSES OF ALL SIZES AND PRICES, located south of 59th st., for sale; some at bargains. We can offer a good selection on Murray Hill. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS money without bonus on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester County; also, purchases mortgages at lowest rates; principals apply with papers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City house, a beautiful place of 15 acres; fine house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order; grounds handsomely improved, superior views of the river, abundance of choice fruits, &c. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER B. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A TRACT OF LAND in South Jersey, unincumbered, for improved City property. Inquire at No. 242 Water st.

$2,000,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE, embracing every variety, for sale by Col. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VA., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond, we shall sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1875, if fair, (if not, the next fair day thereafter,) at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the "Monumental Hotel" and a lot adjoining, the whole comprising 88 3-12 feet on Grace st. and 163 4-12 feet on 9th st., opposite to St. Paul's Church on the former and to the Capitol square on the latter.

Terms—One-fifth cash, the balance in equal installments of 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, and 60 months, with interest payable half-yearly on the deferred installments, to be secured by separate negotiable notes for each payment of principal and interest; title retained until all the purchase money and interest is paid, when a conveyance will be decreed.

Further information, if desired, will be furnished on application to either of the undersigned.

WILLIAM GREEN,
A. L. BOULWARE,
J. L. APPERSON, Auctioneer. Commissioners.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, HIGH-stoop house, containing twenty-four rooms, and the furniture for sale; a fine chance offered to any one wanting such a house. For information, call upon the owner at No. 13 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs. No brokers need apply.

TO LET TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY—The very desirable four-story and attic English basement house, No. 247 West 23d st.; in excellent order. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

A—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED first-class houses at reduced rentals. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 28TH ST., THIRTEEN ROOMS newly painted. Apply at No. 128 East 22d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM ST.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1875 256,000
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable July 31, 1875. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this company will be closed on Tuesday, July 6, and reopened on Monday, July 19. A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 30th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 6th of July.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank powers of attorney can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 3, 1875. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stock-holders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 24 to Aug. 2, 1875. By order
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is payable on demand.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
Executors.
mh8-law6mM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.
SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, Administrators.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.
CATHERINE M. JONES, Administratrix.
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DRESS-MAKING.

LADIES WISHING THEIR DRESSES made over equal to new and at little expense, call on Mme. Langley, No. 62 West 33d st.; muslin and calico dresses $3 to $5; dresses cut and basted.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREhouses for the safe keeping of all kinds of goods in separate compartments. Cartage and other advances made if required. Furniture trucks constantly on hand. Principal office No. 384 3d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants, highly recommended, constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lately landed Protestant young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young German Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, in City or country; understands her duties thoroughly; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid; will assist with waiting in a private boarding-house; good City reference. Address M. H., box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, good Scotch girl; can give City reference from her last employer and Pastor; is not afraid of work; would do the general work of a nice family. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and assist in the care of children; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 36 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A NEAT and reliable young girl to do light chamber-work and take care of a baby; best reference. Call at No. 337 East 25th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR as Nurse.—By an industrious American girl, aged seventeen; has good reference; City or country. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO SCOTCH women, Presbyterians, as chamber-maid and cook; can furnish first-class testimonials; country preferred. Call at No. 317 East 24th st., near 2d av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENeral housework, by a highly respectable Protestant woman; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general house-work; understands her business thoroughly, is very neat, sober, honest, and obliging; best testimonials, country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable, and thorough cook; meats, game, fowls, fish, soups, meat-pies, pastries, and gets up nice side-dishes, excellent bread and biscuit baker; has five years' best City references; sober, honest, neat, and obliging, City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; EITHER IN CITY or country; where a kitchen maid is kept; understands French, Spanish, and all kinds of American cooking; boning, lards; makes all kinds of soups, puff pastry, and is a good baker; can take a man's place. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds nice soups, desserts, jellies, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has nearly two years' City reference from her last place, is neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RELIABLE WOMAN, WHO is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; will assist in the washing if required; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CApable colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY CAPAble Scotch woman, with good reference, in City or country; is good-tempered and obliging; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY competent, industrious girl; is a good bread and butter maker; would do house-work; City or country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands American and French cooking; no objection to the country; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 341 5th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO WILL wash and iron either in City or country; has the best of references; wages moderate in a good family. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl for $12 wages; for City or country; is used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN who has twelve years' reference from one place; is a very good plain cook, and understands desserts; is very obliging; neat; age, thirty; wages $18. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; willing to do washing; five years' City reference from last lady. Call at No. 161 East 28th st., Intelligence Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; would go out by the day or take home work; first-class City reference. Apply at 259 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, and excellent piano player, speaking English, French, and German, desires an engagement as housekeeper in a thoroughly first-class house, or widower's family with or without children; unexceptionable references. Address L. P., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW; BEST OF reference; widower with children preferred. Address S. C. C., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGlish woman, an engagement to take charge of a house or children; is willing to travel; highest references. Apply at No. 588 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; a good washer and ironer and plain cook; has got a good City reference from her last situation. Call for two days at No. 137 Ludlow st., in fancy store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work, take care of children, wait and tend, and be useful; for City or country; for small wages; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIvate family; no objection to the country; best references from last place. Call at No. 337 East 25th st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl to do general house-work; good City reference. Address C. A., box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

KITCHEN MAID.—BY A SMART CLEAN GIRL; with excellent references as kitchen maid; either in the City or country; understands care of milk and making butter; wages, $14 to $16. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT young woman speaking excellent French, fair English; she is a first-class seamstress by hand; good hair-dresser; will assist with children; good references. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dress-making; cuts and fits, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable references. Call on or address B., 610 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR MONTH, by a competent woman as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing; is also an excellent cook; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 349 West 40th st.

MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL SPEAKING English, as maid, nurse, or chamber-maid; City or country; would accompany a family to Europe. May be seen at present employer's, No. 131 East 17th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress either as the above or as invalid nurse; has experience as either; or would take charge of a house, acting as housekeeper; can furnish the best of references in the City. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECtable Protestant young girl who is fond of and kind to children; is also a good family seamstress; or will assist with chamber-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as nurse to grown children; is a good seamstress, or would take entire charge of an infant; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW, on her first child, would hire in a respectable family as wet nurse; baby three weeks old. Call on Mrs. Murray, No. 17 Monroe st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; take care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; willing to go in the country; has several years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 West 23d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO is a competent seamstress; can cut and fit, and sew on the machine; also understands hair-dressing; City or country; speaks English and good French. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

NURSE.—A NURSE IN ANY KIND OF SICKNESS; best of references from families and doctors. Call at No. 141 3d av., near corner 15th st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED woman, who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine and is also a quick, neat hand-sewer; no objection to assist at the chamber-work or make herself generally useful in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a girl as good seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist with children or chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 313 East 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as seamstress and dress-maker; willing to go in the country; willing to be obliging; operates on three machines. Call for two days at No. 26 West 39th st., at her present employers.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY AND assist with children. Call at No. 727 3d av., third floor.

TWO RESPECTABLE AND RELIABLE women wish to take charge of a house, either furnished or unfurnished; willing to make themselves generally useful; best City reference. Address S. J., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SIXTEEN years of age, in a small American family, to assist and help in everything. Inquire at No. 610 East 14th st., third floor, front.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a first-class waitress; cleans and takes care of silver, makes salads, or would do chamber-work and waiting; would make herself useful; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salads perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has one and three years' City reference from her last places; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some washing at her own house, or would go by the day; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 309 East 44th st., one pair of stairs, front, Room No. 8.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN, WORK TO GO OUT by the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS SOLICITS GENTLEmen's and families' washing; neatness, promptness, and moderate prices guaranteed; will go out the two first days of the week. Apply to Laundress, No. 411 West 41st st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK.—BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and plain gardener, and to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; wife as cook or laundress, or will do general house-work; both Protestants, and have good references. Address R. M., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; gardening if required; also understands farming; can milk; can produce nine years' City and country reference in one family. Address Coachman, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A PROTESTant man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; also the care of fine carriages; keeps stables in good order; willing to make himself useful; best of City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant man, aged twenty-nine years, who can care horses, do gardening, tend to lawns, roads, and walks, milk, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th st., or No. 108 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good gardener; best City and country reference; willing and obliging. Address Y. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address T. B., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; excellent driver; gardening; strictly temperate. City or country; first-class references. Address John, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; several years' first-class City references. Address T. F., No. 127 West 17th st., last employer's, private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent and respectable young man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the treatment of horses; is a good gardener; can milk, &c.; country preferred; recommendations for honesty, sobriety, capability, and industry. Address G. B., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a competent, trustworthy man; strictly temperate, married, no incumbrances; will be highly recommended as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; City or country. Address James, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS A GOOD groom; temperate and honest; very best reference. Address R. B., Nos. 109 and 111 East 13th st.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SWEDE; strong, able, and accustomed to work on farms; can milk; drive and care horses; willing; not afraid of work; wages small. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER—WASHING, &c.—BY MARRIED man; English; no family; competent in greenhouse, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, improving old places; also understands farming; wife willing to do the washing for the family, &c.; best City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-four years, who can take care of horses and drive, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, repair roads and walks, pump water, do gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply to Robert Carson, No. 145 Madison av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN; A Protestant, and not over thirty, as nurse and to make herself generally useful; one used to Wheeler & Wilson machine preferred. Apply with references, which must be first class, at No. 232 West 34th st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN LUBRICATING OILS.—To a party of experience in railroad or cotton manufacturing trade we offer a specialty on which favorable arrangements can be made. Address, with particulars, A. & C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BROWN, EDWIN C.—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EBENEZER G. BLAKSLEE and CHARLES T. BUNTING against EDWIN C. BROWN.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 318 Broadway, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; if you fail to so answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for two thousand eight hundred and one dollars and fifty-three cents, with interest on $519 from Oct. 14, 1874, and on $300 from Aug. 4, 1874, and on $301 79 from Aug. 15, 1874, and on $751 54 from Jan. 13, 1875, and on $373 17 from Dec. 18, 1874, and on $277 37 from May 13, 1873, and on $277 36 from May 13, 1873, besides costs.—Dated N. Y., May 4th, 1875.
BAKER, GREEN & SPERRY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
318 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of N. Y. County, at the Court-house, N. Y. City.—Dated N. Y., May 27, 1875.
je21-law6wM* BAKER, GREEN & SPERRY.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against CUMBERLAND GEORGE WHITE and Mary F. White, his wife, Louis D. Rucker and Eliza M. Rucker, his wife, Joseph Moore, and Henry L. Hubbard, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1875.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
jy19-law6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.......SAT., July 31 | BOTHNIA..WED., Aug. 11
*RUSSIA......WED., Aug. 4 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA........July 27, at noon.
NEVADA........Aug. 3, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA........Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN........Aug. 17, at 3 P.M.
WYOMING........Aug. 24, at 11 A.M.
IDAHO........Aug. 31, at 3 P.M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE........Thursday, Aug. 5, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, July 31, 3 P. M. | Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M. | Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER........Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER........Wed., Aug. 25

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE........SATURDAY, Aug. 7
FRANCE, TRUDELLE........SATURDAY, Aug. 21
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ........SATURDAY, Sept. 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $35.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN........July 31 | ODER........Aug. 14
RHEIN........Aug. 7 | NECKAR........Aug. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin........$100 gold.
Second cabin........60 gold.
Steerage........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA........Sails SATURDAY, July 31, 3 P. M.
UTOPIA........Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO........July 27 | HINDOO........To follow
OTHELLO........Aug. 17 | COLOMBO........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ATLAS........July 27
ETNA........Aug. 13

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

CLARIBEL........Aug. 3
ANDES........Aug. 21

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga. the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 8 North River at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta........20 00
First-class to Albany........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM........Wednesday, July 28
CHARLESTON........Saturday, July 31

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA........Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ........Thursday, Aug. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Thursday, Aug. 12

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA........Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 7 and Aug. 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC........SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC........SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Aug 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 & $100, gold, according to accommodation.

Round trip tickets at lowest rates.

STEERAGE........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY........THURSDAY, July 29
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED........TUESDAY, Aug. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO........July 30, at 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC........Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES,

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

Enlarged accommodations are now offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line of steamers to Albany in the addition of the large and elegant steam-boat St. John, which has been expensively decorated and improved, with special reference to this season's travel, so as to offer staterooms and unequaled comforts to the many thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting these world-renowned springs. Steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.; Saturdays at 5 P. M. Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th..8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th..12:00 M.
Sunday, 25th....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 25th....1:00 P. M.
Monday, 26th....9:00 A. M.	Monday, 26th....1:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 27th..10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th....3:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 28th..11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 28th..4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 29th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th....6:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank, and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th....9:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th....2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th..6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 29th....3:00 P. M.
Friday, 30th....7:00 A. M.	Friday, 30th....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 31st....2:00 P. M.	

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT,

COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10, 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA.—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 82,840, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.

The large and elegant steamer,

DEAN RICHMOND,

of "The People's Line," THOMAS POST, commander, will make the following excursions during this week:

TUESDAY, JULY 27, TO NEWBURG, leaving Pier No. 41 North River at 3 P. M.; 24th st., North River, at 3:15 P. M., and Yonkers at 4 P. M., returning at a seasonable hour.

THURSDAY, July 29, to IONA ISLAND, leaving same points and at same hours, and making same landings as on Tuesday.

SUNDAY, Aug. 1, the same fine steamer will make a grand excursion to NEW-HAVEN, Conn., leaving People's Line Pier No. 41 North River at 8:30 A. M.; foot 24th st., North River, at 8:45 A. M.; also 23d st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. Each excursion accompanied by one of the celebrated brass bands of this City, and a decorative garden, provided for the enjoyment of excursionists.

Dinner and refreshments of all kinds served on board.

FARE FOR EACH EXCURSION, $1, ROUND TRIP. Tickets can be procured at the office on Pier No. 41 North River; also at Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d st. and 5th av.; at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and at No. 623 Broadway.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The splendid ocean steamers

AMERICUS and NEVERSINK

make four trips daily to this famous watering place, giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining

TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

and five hours on the finest beach in America. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Sixty miles' sail for half a dollar. Every SUNDAY the capacious steamer

WILLIAM COOK

will be run to accommodate the extra travel on that day. Fare the same as the other boats. For times of leaving see advertisement in this paper.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P.M. Pier No. 27 E.R., 8:45 A.M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF,

GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9:15 and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:45, (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 1 th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WM. H. HARNEY, HENRY HARNEY, and GEO. A ARLEDGE.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the third general meeting of creditors of the above bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes set forth in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled Bankruptcy, and notice is also given that the undersigned has filed his accounts in the above matter, and will apply at the above time and place for a discharge from all liabilities and duties of his trust as assignee of the estate of above bankrupts.

ASA STEVENS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED C. SMITH, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 28th day of June, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Alfred C. Smith, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. THOMAS GIRVAN, Assignee, No. 76 Broad street, New-York City.

jy12-law3wM*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence, nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self-treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween DAVID FRANK and DAVID SOLINGER has been this day dissolved by mutual consent; either member may sign the firm name in liquidation.

DAVID FRANK.
DAVID SOLINGER.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS.

The undersigned, Master Commissioners, specially appointed as such in an action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke and others are complainants and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, within the States and Territories in which they may be situate, all such of the lands and land grants conveyed in the mortgage or deed of trust in the bill of complaint in said action mentioned, as are situated on the completed portions of said road:

The times and places of such sales are as follows, that is to say:

At Tacoma, in Washington Territory, on the 15th day of September, 1875;

At St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1875;

At Fargo, in Dakota Territory, on the 21st day of October, 1875,

(unless such sales may be adjourned by the Master Commissioners under the power of adjournment given to them in said decree.) These sales will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said days, and be continued on each of the succeeding days until the whole of said lands and land grants shall be disposed of. Schedules of all the lands and land grants to be sold may be found and inspected at the offices of the land agents of the company, in the respective places mentioned above, at least two weeks before the date when such sales are hereby advertised to take place.

No lands will be sold by us which may have been disposed of by conversion of bonds into land; by any contract for sale thereof, which shall have been approved and countersigned by the Receiver appointed in this cause before the date of the sale as herein advertised; or otherwise by sale under orders of the court, before the date of sales advertised hereby.

The terms of the sales are as follows, that is to say:

The purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the undersigned Master Commissioners at the time of sale the sum of five (5) per cent. in cash on the amount of the bid, such sum to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter or upon confirmation of such sale or sales by the court, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid in cash, provided, however, that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds, which have been sanctioned by the court, may be taken as cash; each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the decree in the above entitled action.

Said lands and land grants will be sold under the terms and conditions as above prescribed, in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder, in accordance with public resolution No. 44 of the Forty-first Congress of the United States, second session; and the privilege may, at the time of sale, be given to any person who shall bid off a single section or subdivision thereof, of taking at the same price any number of additional and adjoining sections or subdivisions, up to and including forty-nine, subject, however, to the right of the Master Commissioners to withhold such privilege, if they shall deem proper.

OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FREDERICK A. LANE, Solicitor and Counsel for Complainants.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

ON THE

KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY,

DUE 1904,

FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST, BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall st.

BONDS WANTED.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts.
Cairo and Fulton firsts and Ark. Branch.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes firsts.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s and 7s.
Danville, Urbana, B. and Pekin firsts.
Indianapolis, Bloom. and Western firsts.
Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
New-Haven, M. and Willimantic firsts.
New-Jersey Midland firsts.
New-York and Oswego Midland firsts.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10s, firsts.
West Wisconsin L. G. firsts.

SECURITIES not regularly quoted made a SPECIAL BRANCH of our business.

GOOD INVESTMENT SECURITIES constantly wanted and on hand.

Orders for stocks and other securities receive personal attention at the New-York Stock Exchange.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL ST.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY:

The entry of decree of foreclosure by the United States Circuit Court was deferred from the 13th inst. to August 4 next, at which time a decree will be entered. The undersigned have now actually deposited with them, to be used in purchasing the mortgaged premises, over $2,850,000 of First Mortgage Bonds, which is more than $1,000,000 over all other parties combined. The "Utica Plan" claim to have about $500,000; the "Opdyke Party" (J. E. Williams and others,) have about $1,250,000. The bondholders can at any time stop all seeming differences among themselves by at once sending their bonds to us in such numbers as to give us a large majority of the whole issue. Such of you as desire to do this, and greatly expedite your getting your own property into your own hands, will accomplish your wishes by at once sending your bonds to us. In addition to the $2,850,000 actually deposited with us, we represent, by written and verbal assents to our plan, we believe, more than $1,200,000 additional, making in the aggregate a clear majority of this mortgage. Any further information can be had on application to

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary, No. 25 William st.

C. H. JORDAN, HENRY AMY,
F. P. JAMES, EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
JOHN P. CROSBY,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE consolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee for redemption, viz.:

6,103	3,111	5,231	3,576
4,152	3,798	4,588	4,894
3,460	5,642	5,911	3,383
4,533	4,275	5,704	5,409
6,416	6,224	3,655	4,578
3,206	5,941	4,656	4,766
4,145	3,851	3,956	4,392
6,322	6,115	6,065	4,544
61	4,654	3,645	5,279

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York within six months from date.

EDWARD KING, President.

NOTICE.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 23 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 23 5th av., New-York, THURSDAY, July 29, 1875, at noon, for the purpose of acting upon the confirmation of the appointment of Charlemagne Tower as Trustee under the general mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as successor to William B. Ogden, Trustee, resigned, which said appointment has been duly made by the continuing Trustee.

By direction of the continuing Trustee.

A. B. NETTLETON, Trustees' Agent.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Goetzel Silver Mining Company, of Colorado, will meet for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before the meeting, at the office, No. 12 Centre st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 P. M.

MATHIAS GOETZEL, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 92 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

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Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P.M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

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In their comic absurdity entitled

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Preceding which the delightful comedietta, TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.

WEDNESDAY, 28th, LAST NIGHT OF THE TROUBADOURS.

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THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

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Change of programme every night.

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WALTZ, "On the Beautiful Rhine"........Keler Bela
NORDISH SUIT........Hamerick
OVERTURE, "William Tell"........Rossini
FANTASIE CAPRICE........Vieuxtemps
FANTASIE, "Visions in a Dream"........Lumbye
(With Solo for Zither.)
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE, No. 2........Liszt
BALLET MUSIC, "Rienzi"........Wagner
AVE MARIA........Bach-Gounod
WALTZ, "Wiener Fresken," } ....Strauss
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MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES,

1875.

FIRST MEETING.

SATURDAY, July 24,
TUESDAY, July 27,
THURSDAY, July 29,
SATURDAY, July 31,
TUESDAY, Aug. 3.

SECOND MEETING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, Aug. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

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W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CITY ARCADIA.

THE GLADES AND DELLS OF CENTRAL PARK CROWDED WITH PLEASURE-SEEKERS YESTERDAY.

The tide which takes Sunday excursionists into the country ran very strong yesterday. It was Midsummer and Midsummer weather, and the sea-side breezes were inviting. So people went on all the steam-boats, and on the trains, and in every direction. But drain a city as one may of its overflowing population, its every-day toilers seeking their recreation out of town, enough will still remain at home. No matter about Long Branch, with its fashionable *abandon*, and Coney Island, with its beach and its clam-bakes, and Rockaway, with its rough-and-readiness, and Staten Island, with its fine prospects and cheap Teutonic picnics, there are people who do not care to go much beyond Fifty-ninth street for their recreations. Central Park is their *rus in urbe*. It satisfies all their cravings for the country, and is far more to them than the landed estate which *Charles Surface* kept on his window-sill in the shape of geranium pots. In truth, some persons—but they are few—ask but very little of the country, nor do they ask that little long. Lamb said that he didn't care if he never saw a mountain in his life; but he was an incorrigible city denizen, and he cannot claim a very wide following in this matter. Almost everybody has had a hankering after country life some time or other, a longing for green fields and fragrant hedge rows, a desire to penetrate the mysteries beyond the blue mountains, or to mingle one's existence for a space with the murmurs of the brooks or the splashing of the waves on the lake shore. But every city person cannot have his or her desires fulfilled in these matters, and so, instead of getting away beyond the blue mountains, he or she gets off the cars at Fifty-ninth street and plunges into our City Arcadia. The substitute is not a bad one. Our counterfeit presentment of the country is in fact excellent. It has its glades, and its dells, and its shady places, and its forests, and its lakes, and its caves. They are a little bit too dainty, to be sure, but there is no denying that they are very beautiful, and a real boon to the hard toilers of the week. It is just a pity that there is not a little more of common in our park, and that one is constrained to keep almost forever on the hard walks, when the green turf would be so much more inviting. But still there is but little ground to complain, and at all events, such crowds as were there yesterday attest the popularity of this favorite resort. Every familiar spot was crowded with visitors. They are always in greatest numbers on the mall, the terrace, and down by the lake shore, but still all the other pleasant places had their full complement. There is hardly a prettier spot in the Park than that in the vicinity of the Belvidere Tower, and of late it has grown greatly in popularity. The tower itself, standing up from the surrounding woods, with its mimic embrasures, and battlements, and terraces, is an attractive object, and undoubtedly the prospect from it is superb. One can see away to seaward, where the rich Summer haze hangs on the horizon half obscuring some beauties of the scene and suggesting others. The ships sail into it and emerge from it, the sunshine penetrates it and is lost in it, and it needs but little fancy to shoot the entire web of beauty with golden tissues. In the opposite direction is High Bridge, with the pleasant undulating Westchester County lying beyond, and west and east the two splendid rivers that carry the commercial navies of every country that has a flag worth flying. Such prospects as these are almost as exhilarating to the toilers of the week as woodland airs and sea breezes, and of a certainty they seem to bring no stinted enjoyment with them. Yesterday was one of the pleasantest Park days of the season, and the charming garden of the City was not deserted until long after all the west was "sunset flushed."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

SERMON BY REV. GEORGE W. JULIAN, OF NEW-BEDFORD — THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

The services at Plymouth Church yesterday morning were conducted by Rev. George W. Julian, of New-Bedford, Mass. The attendance was small. Mr. Julian delivered a discourse upon prayer, taking his text from Psalm cxlv., 18; "The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon Him: to all that call upon Him in truth." This text he said opened up a subject concerning which religious people found some real and a good many seeming difficulties. All the statements in the Bible concerning its influence were as authoritative as the one he had chosen, the burden of all being that the Lord was nigh unto those that called upon Him. He was not going to deal with the objections urged against prayer by Mr. Tyndall, because he did not think any Christian sect should feel called upon to answer his objections. The religious history of the race seemed to show two forms in which moral degeneracy was exhibited, the least common of which was a disbelief, or disuse of prayer altogether. He did not doubt there were many persons who had given up the use of prayer as a superstition; yet he thought there were a great many more word skeptics than real ones in this world; for he could understand how a man could disavow any belief in prayer, and yet, under pressing influences pour out his whole soul before God. He did not think that so much formality as was generally used in prayer was beneficial. There were many persons who seemed to regard prayer as Aladin did his lamp, which summoned the genii to appear. These people looked upon it as a certain form of words which carried a moral, magical power to summon the Divine aid. Whenever the herd of the "Opium Eaters' Dream" was set upon he repeated the same form of prayer under every variety of circumstances: "There is no power but in God." He thought the notions of many people in these days about prayer were no better. Again, there were some people who discussed the power of prayer in healing diseases, but what, he asked, could be thought of a son whose only motive in holding intercourse with his father was that of asking for such favors? That man was a fool who implored God for his daily bread and then sat waiting for God to come unto him like a baker's boy with a basket of bread. The prayer which did not handle the plow and make the prescription, was delusive and vain. Prayer in its highest form was simply an interchange of thought and feeling between the human child and the Divine Father, and whether there was anything asked for or not it was true prayer. The sun sent its fructifying heat all over the face of the universe. Every leaf on the spreading trees drank in the sunlight, and thereby made the constituent elements of the sun part of its being. And when long ages after the trees had died and had passed into the stages necessary to turn them into coal, as we gathered round the fire side, we little thought that the fire that sparkled before us was first the sunlight that had fallen upon the trees ages before. It was so with the efficacy of prayer. We turned our hearts and affections to God, and long after we had departed those who succeeded us profited by our communion with Him. The Christian should approach God in prayer just as the child goes to his father without any ceremony or formality. When the subjects of an emperor desired to present their petition they spent much time in preparing their address. But the children of the royal household in their intercourse with the King did not observe these preliminaries. He then said that Christians should draw near to God in prayer, and that their communion with Him should be frank and open. He could understand them and judge them fairly, whatever others might do. In times of doubt, in times of affliction, in times of temptation, whether in adversity or prosperity they should always hold communion with God. Then would they become mighty and be reinforced by the Divine preserver, "for the Lord Himself is nigh unto them that call upon Him, to all that call upon him in truth."

THE LONG ISLAND CITY FRAUDS.

A REPORT FROM THE ACCOUNTANTS.

At a meeting of the Common Council of Long Island City, held on Friday night, a message from the Mayor in relation to the defalcation of John Horan, the Treasurer, accompanied by a report of the accountants, was submitted, but action upon it was deferred to the next meeting. The report of the experts, Messrs. Veysey and Fabian, was only a partial one, and was simply made that action might be taken by the authorities, pending a final report in which they promise a careful analysis of all the accounts, and an aggregate of the deficits. The items of defalcations given in their report are only only an instance of the system by which Mr. Horan defrauded the city, without intending that they should convey any idea of the aggregate amount. The report states: "In the cash receipt book for 1872 nearly every amount entered varies from the amount credited, and, except in a few instances, adverse to the city." On March 21, 1872, the defalcation commences with a deficit of $5 50, while in the last entry for the year the city is credited with $904 11, which is $141 11 less than the receipts of that day. While the first wrong step is the taking of $5, only three per cent. of the receipts of the day, in less than ten months it increased to $141, or fourteen per cent. of the receipts of the day. The accountants give three examples by months. In January and February the amount abstracted was $128 93, in May $119 65, and in December $525 89. In 1873 and 1874, copying from the report, "There was scarcely a day on which the City received a proper amount."

Notwithstanding Mr. Horan has failed to give credit to the city so uniformly, this is not alone the extent of his financial irregularities. "On June 25 [illegible] Treasurer was short in his bank account $13,706 71." The accountants are non-committal on the probable extent of the defalcation, and nothing further will probably be obtained from them until they make their final report. Some further light can be thrown on the transaction from the Mayor's Message, which has not before been made public. After explaining what led to the examination of the accounts, the Message states that "certain books have been abstracted from the office; no cash-book has been exhibited showing the money received, or from whom, or for what purposes, except one small book, partially filled with other matter, commencing in 1872, and ending January, 1873. After this date the accounts are journalized from loose slips of paper kept as a kind of memoranda, as there is no day-book, and posted directly into the ledger."

The Mayor summarizes the charges against the Treasurer as follows: "The Treasurer received moneys belonging to the city, which he admits he received, and which can be traced to him by his receipts, and credits the city for a less sum. He neglects to credit the city with all the percentages on arrears paid. He failed to deposit the moneys collected, as required by the charter. He has failed to produce certain books, denying that he has them, which books did at one time exist, and have disappeared, while the loan memoranda are safely kept. The balance of cash in bank on the 25th of June last was less than the amount called for by the face of the ledger by $13,706 71."

Since the first publication of the defalcation, the friends of Mr. Horan have been actively at work denying any irregularity, and it is understood that he claims certain percentages and interests. This theory is effectually set at rest by the fact that the charter provides under section 1, chapter 2, title 5, that the "Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of $2,000 in lieu of all fees and commissions." It also provides that the fees for collection of taxes shall be the same as paid by towns, but such fees, and the interests and percentages, shall be for the use of the city.

CITY GYMNASIUMS.

SKETCHES OF THE INSTITUTIONS IN THIS CITY—MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH ANOTHER ON A LARGE SCALE.

There are at the present time in this City but three regular gymnasiums, and of the three but one is public; that is to say, where persons can exercise when they please by paying a stipulated sum for a longer or shorter privilege, without joining some regular organization or society.

One of these gymnasiums is controlled by the Young Men's Christian Association, and is situated in the lower part of the building owned and occupied by that association, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Mr. William Wood, long and favorably known as an athlete and rower, has charge of this gymnasium as Superintendent, and the number of members of the association who avail themselves of the advantages here offered for physical culture frequently reaches 800 during the season. Certain days and hours are set apart for class exercises, the afternoon classes being especially well attended by boys who are at school in the earlier part of the day. The exercises in this institution are very systematic, commencing with progressive calisthenic movements. During the hours not taken up by classes the gymnasium is open to members for voluntary practice, some of whom are very proficient. These hours are generally devoted to the practice of specialties, and this, like every other gymnasium, has its best man on the horizontal-bar, the parallel-bars, the trapeze, and ground and lofty tumbling. Boxing is not permitted. Receptions and exhibitions are occasionally given by the members, and are well attended. The greatest want felt is the lack of bathing facilities, a comfort so thoroughly enjoyed after exercise at all other establishments of this kind. On the other hand, this gymnasium offers a great inducement in the low price of subscription, only $5 being charged per annum to the members of the association.

Then there is the Turn Verein, the great German Gymnastic Society, owning a large amount of real estate extending from Third to Fourth street, between the Bowery and Second avenue, and to which the society recently added another very valuable property adjoining on Fourth street. The object of this organization, which has made such wonderful progress during the score of years of its existence, is not alone, however, to train its members to bodily vigor, but a well-stocked library, a music school, reading-rooms, chess club, dramatic, musical, and social reunions are well maintained and earnestly supported, their object being to cultivate the intellect and higher qualities of its members, as well as to stimulate them in the pursuit of physical excellence, which is, however, the basis upon which the general progress is founded. The membership of this society is very large, numbering over 1,000. All members under thirty years of age are active by compulsion, and only after three years' actual participation in the semi-weekly class exercises, or after attaining the age of thirty years, are its members excused from the work of the gymnasium under the direction of the *Turnwart* (Superintendent) and the leaders, the latter being honorary appointments, the selections being made from among the most faithful and most proficient of their number. In connection with this institution there is also a large school, in which the children of members receive a very thorough practical education, the boys and girls alike having their regular hours for exercise in the gymnasium under competent teachers. Foreign languages, drawing, vocal music, needle-work, and many other accomplishments are also taught, and the youth have, besides, their fencing classes and the benefit of thorough military training in the cadet corps. The manœuvres of this miniature soldiery create no little enthusiasm when on their festive occasions they head the processions in bright and appropriate uniforms, and with excellent arms made expressly for them to correspond with their size. The gymnasium of the Turn Verein is a large hall situated about midway in the property of the society, and is furnished with about all the modern apparatus now in use; but the Germans excel more especially in the parallel and horizontal bar work, and in the various exercises on the vaulting horse, the latter fixture being but little in use among American gymnasts.

The popular American gymnasium is the one situated on Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, kept for over twenty years by John Wood, who, in years gone by, was employed as assistant in the old Crosby street gymnasium kept by Ottignon. Wood's gymnasium is very extensively patronized by the greater and lesser lights of the several professions, students, the representatives of the wealth and fashion of the Metropolis, business men, clerks, mechanics, &c. It is also at this gymnasium that the students of Columbia College take their exercise during the Winter, and their success during the past two seasons is undoubtedly owing in a great measure to the advantages derived from their work in a well-appointed gymnasium. The subscription book of this institution has for many years borne the names of some of our most celebrated physicians, clergymen, artists, authors, actors, journalists, and lawyers, who assemble here during the season, and some of them all the year round, to keep their bodies in such condition that they will readily supply the waste occasioned by excessive mental labor. Some of the most famous amateur athletes and gymnasts take their regular exercise at this establishment, which is faultlessly conducted and admirably maintained, but which is growing too small for the greater wants of the present population.

A movement is now on foot to establish a gymnasium which, in size and elegance, shall successfully rival the great gymnasiums of Paris and Liverpool, upon which numerous improvements are suggested in the present plan. It is proposed to select a site for this building in a central location, as near the old gymnasium as possible, as this is easily accessible from all parts of the City. The gymnasium proper is to be about 100 feet square and to be fitted up with all the modern appliances requisite for general physical development, including walking and running tracks, rowing machines, health-lift apparatus, &c. Then there is to be a calisthenic department for ladies and children, a want very sensibly felt here for many years; also separate rooms for boxing and fencing, with competent instructors. Billiard-room and bowling-alleys, dressing-rooms containing clothes presses, with bath and wash-rooms attached, Russian and Turkish baths and a large swimming pool, reading-room and meeting rooms for the use of athletic clubs, boating organizations, &c. It is intended to make this institution a strictly moral and temperate place of resort, excluding every incentive to dissipation, the aim being to combine in one establishment all the attractive features of wholesome recreation without the attendant evils which at present surround many of them. It is held that the existence of a properly conducted institution of this kind would undoubtedly reclaim a large number of young men who nightly visit questionable places of resort and indulge in excesses to the great detriment of their physical and moral welfare. It would also serve as a head-quarters during the Winter season for all the devotees to out-door sports, while to gentlemen of leisure it would be an ever ready resource to while away an idle hour in profitable recreation. Among the numerous warm supporters of this enterprise are subscribed the names of the following well-known gentlemen: Austin Flint, Jr., M. D.; Robert Colby, of the firm J. B. Colgate & Co.; John G. Perry, M. D., Charles A. Doremus, Ph. D., Charles A. Budd, M. D., Professor to New-York University; Edward T. Snelling, W. W. Astor, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Rev. Edward C. Houghton, Rev. J. Hall, Archibald MacMartin, H. M. Alexander, D. Henry Knowlton, President New-York Athletic Club; F. J. Engelhardt, President Olympic Club; G. S. Winston, M. D., Charles Wright, M. D., Col. George W. Wingate, A. De Tejada, M. D., George A. Baker, J. H. Emerson, M. D., W. Stratford, M. D., William T. Lusk, M. D., and many others.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD PROPERTY.

According to the provision of a decree of foreclosure granted in May last by the United States Circuit Court, the property and franchise of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be sold at public auction on August 2. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the payment of all debts due for labor and material furnished within the twelve months next preceding, the liquidation of taxes, and the payment of money borrowed to meet interest on bonds, and money advanced for interest, labor, or materials by any former Director of the company. The proceeds will also be used to indemnify persons who have become sureties for the company in its various suits, to the payment of outstanding and unpaid first mortgage bonds, and the *bona fide* interest warrants and coupons issued, and to the liquidation of the balances upon warrants and coupons which fell due before the first of January, 1874. The Trustees of the bondholders have the right to purchase the road for the latter, at their discretion. The terms of payment will be $100,000 down, to bind the purchase, and the remainder in sixty days. In the payment of all, excepting the $100,000 mentioned, first mortgage bonds, which may have been sanctioned by the court, will be accepted for such amount as would equal the dividend to which they are entitled by the above decree.

SUNDAY LAW IN EAST NEW-YORK.

THE SALOONS OPEN ALL DAY YESTERDAY—ARREST OF A PROMINENT LIQUOR-DEALER.

Notwithstanding the announcement that Rev. George K. Woodward would make another effort to close the saloons in East New-York on Sunday, their proprietors, acting under advice from the Liquor-dealers' Protective Association, kept open all day yesterday. At many places, where the violations of the Sunday law had been more flagrant, large numbers of the friends and sympathizers of the proprietors were collected for the avowed purpose of resisting any attempt which might be made to enforce the law. Late in the afternoon Mr. Samuel Victor, proprietor of the Howard House, one of the most determined opponents of the movement, was arrested by Officer Newman, on complaint of Mr. Henry Miller, President of the Law and Order Association, for violating the Excise laws. He was followed to the Police station by a large crowd of the excited villagers, who demanded his release. He gave bail before Justice Gertum at the station-house for his appearance to-morrow. The members of the Law and Order Committee, upon whose complaint most of the arrests up to this time have been made, are doubtful whether any convictions will be made in these cases, owing to the influence and personal popularity of some of the men arrested. Another cause of complaint is the interest which many of the officials of the village have in the liquor trade, three of the most influential town officers being proprietors of beer shops. One of them, Henry Jardin, Commissioner of Highways, is proprietor of one of the lowest saloons in the village. Another, Mr. Henry Leebs, in addition to holding the office of Clerk of the Town Council, is Clerk of the Board of Excise Commissioners and President of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association. He is reported to be very wealthy, and is very popular among the German portion of the population. The Law and Order Committee have issued a call for a public meeting on Wednesday evening to take active measures for the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic. Mr. Henry Miller, President of the committee, and one the largest real estate owners in the village, yesterday told a TIMES reporter that it is the purpose of the committee to prosecute all persons violating the Sunday law, and thus break up many of the disreputable saloons and gardens with which the place abounds. There are about 100 licensed beer saloons in the village, of which nearly three-fourths are kept open on Sunday in defiance of the law. Attached to many of these saloons are small gardens furnished with a band of music, where singing and dancing are indulged in during the day, thus causing much annoyance to the more respectable inhabitants. Mr. Miller said that the committee would not be disbanded until these saloons were closed and the proprietors convicted under the law. The liquor-dealers have organized and subscriptions are being made toward a fund for the employment of lawyers for their common defense.

TRAGEDY IN THE BAY.

WHAT A JERSEY CITY YACHTING PARTY SAW.

P. Dalton, a gunsmith, doing business in Jersey City, went yesterday upon a yachting excursion with a party of friends. They sailed through the Kill von Kulls to the lower end of Staten Island, and while off Elm Park they sighted the tug-boat Thomas Cornell. Four or five of the hands were on the fore end of the boat, and two were at the stern. The yachting party followed for some distance in the wake of the tug-boat, and observed that the two men at the stern were engaged in an altercation. A struggle ensued between them, and finally one of the men knocked the other man down, and then, lifting the prostrate man by bodily strength, threw him over the guard-rail into the water. A commotion was afterward observable among the men employed on the steam-tug, but instead of an effort being made by them to recover their drowning companion, the boat sailed down the bay at an increased rate of speed. The yachting party started immediately to his rescue. They saw him sink beneath the water a second time, and he came to the surface a third time, when he was almost within their grasp, but he sank again before they could reach him and was drowned. Finding it impossible to save the victim, the party started in pursuit of the tug-boat, but she gained on the party so that in a few minutes she was out of sight. Mr. Dalton and his friends reported the occurrence at Police Head-quarters in Jersey City to Special Officer Joseph Francis on their arrival home, and information was sent to other stations in the vicinity.

AN ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

The students of the National Academy of Design remaining in New-York have formed an association called the Art Students' League, having for its objects the attainment of a higher development in art studies, the encouragement of a spirit of friendship among its members, the imparting of valuable information pertaining to art, and the accumulation of works and books of art and such properties and material as will best advance the interests of the members. The Council of the Academy of Design, at its last meeting, decided not to reopen the Department of Schools until December, and also voted negatively on the question of employing a professor. As this decision postpones the organization of the Life School until the end of the season, the new league, to meet the want thus occasioned, will form and sustain classes for study from the nude and draped model, of composition, perspective, &c., under the management of Prof. L. E. Wilmarth, who will conduct the various classes on the principle of the Parisian ateliers. The league will commence operations on Sept. 15, and classes will then be formed. Rooms have already been taken on the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, where ladies and gentlemen will be enabled to enjoy the advantages of the society by the payment of economical dues.

ASSAULT ON SUPERINTENDENT FOLK.

On Saturday night, while Superintendent Folk, of the Brooklyn Police, was on his way home he saw a mob assembled in Myrtle avenue, near Steuben street, and got off the car in which he was riding to inquire what was the matter. A man named John Fitzpatrick came up to him and stated that he had been assaulted. The Superintendent asked him if he knew the man. Fitzpatrick replied that he did. The Superintendent then advised him to have him arrested, when Fitzpatrick swore that he would have the life of the man who assaulted him. Upon hearing this the Superintendent ordered his arrest for disorderly conduct. A friend of Fitzpatrick, James Kane, then interfered, and addressed some very insulting language to the Superintendent, and he was also taken into custody. The mob followed them while they were being taken to the station-house, and one of the adherents of Fitzpatrick and Kane struck the Superintendent with a stone in the head, cutting off the brim of his hat and inflicting a slight wound. The Police could not obtain any information of the person who threw the stone.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF SECRETARY BRISTOW.

Since March, 1823, it has been the practice in all the Custom-houses of the United States to allow one member of the firm to give bonds for duties in behalf of his entire firm. This was under the provisions of an act of Congress of that date. In May last the Collector of the Customs at the port of Baltimore called the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the fact that these provisions had been omitted from the revised statutes. The Secretary replied that in the absence of any statutory authority therefor such practice should, in future, be discontinued. Upon the publication of this decision Collector Arthur, of this port, wrote to the Secretary representing that much inconvenience would be experienced by the merchants of New-York if this regulation was enforced. On the 20th inst., the Secretary replies that in view of the important interests involved, he did not think it was expedient to pursue any doubtful course, and requested that the Collector would cause the instructions to be carefully observed in New-York.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN NEWARK.

John Gensheimer met two strange men in a saloon on the corner of Court and Bedford streets, Newark, on Saturday night, and drank with them. They followed him out, and upon gaining the street one of them kicked him, knocking him down, and then robbed him of a valuable gold watch and chain. Detective Haggarty yesterday arrested the man who committed the violence. He gave his name as Thomas Nugent, and is held for examination. His friend, who gave his name as Charles Cook, appeared at Police head-quarters with the watch, soon after Nugent's arrest, and he was committed to the cells, by order of Chief Wambold, and is held as a witness.

A GAMBLING-HOUSE BROKEN UP.

At a late hour Saturday night Capt. Washburne, of the Twentieth Precinct, with a posse of Police, made a raid on the gambling-house No. 360 Seventh avenue, and arrested nineteen persons, chiefly colored men, who were found playing "sweat." The prisoners were locked up at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, and will be taken to court to-day.

NEWPORT NOTES.

A LATE AND QUIET SEASON.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS—GOSSIP ABOUT THE COTTAGERS—THE TORPEDO STATION—ANNUAL MEETINGS OF VARIOUS SOCIETIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, July 22, 1875.

The season at this watering-place is not so brilliant as many reports have pictured it. Had Newport its race-course, and other popular attractions peculiar to Long Branch and Saratoga, the hotels would undoubtedly be the gainers, but the class of people who visit Newport and build costly mansions do not want these attractions, and what care they whether or not the hotels and private boarding-houses reap harvests during the fashionable season? Newport will continue to be the "city of cottages," and hotel life will continue to grow beautifully less. This opinion is shared by even the hotel-keepers. The Ocean and Aquidneck are now the only hotels which attract pleasure-seekers. The prices are about the same as those charged at other popular resorts. Neither one of these houses has made any money thus far this season. The Aquidneck has paid expenses and a little more. The Ocean, up to this date, has run behind a little. Its harvest time, however, always comes in August, when the yacht fleet arrives, and then, it is hoped, the deficiency will be made up. The expenses of this house are enormous, and it is astonishing that during the season of ten weeks enough money can be made to pay all the bills and keep the proprietors and their families until the following season.

Lander's orchestra is at the Ocean House. This is a luxury not indulged in by the little Aquidneck, but its guests freely visit the Ocean. Hops are given every Saturday evening at the Ocean House, but thus far they have not been successful. The cottagers have a standing invitation to visit the house and participate in the dances.

Social gossip is scarce just now. Several fashionable gatherings are being talked about, and also another wedding in high life.

The turn-outs on the principal avenues are very fine, and there are a few four-in-hands, one of which is driven by Hugo Fritch, the Austrian Consul at New-York, who, with Mr. John A. Havemeyer, of New-York, is occupying the villa of Mrs. Paran Stevens on Bellevue avenue. Both of these gentlemen have some noticeable carriages. Prof. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, who recently completed an $80,000 "cottage," drives a very stylish turn-out. G. Griswold Gray, ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Levi P. Morton, James P. Kernochan, L. L. Lorillard, E. L. Snelling, Royal Phelps, William R. Travers, G. R. Fearing, Frederick Sheldon, Meredith Howland, N. M. Beckwith, Samuel Blatchford, (Judge Blatchford's father,) James Low, Augustus L. Brown, (A. Oakey Hall's law partner,) John J. Townsend, F. W. Stevens, William Tilden Blodgett, Mrs. Charles L. Anthony, Henry L. Bedlow, George Peabody Wetmore, Col. A. G. Thorpe, W. W. Sherman, (Duncan, Sherman & Co.,) Charles H. Russell, Dr. J. D. Ogden, Gen. R. B. Potter, H. G. Marquand, James Lenox, Eugene Keteltas, W. A. Hadden, J. W. Ellis, Henry S. Fearing, John J. Donaldson, (H. B. Claflin & Co.,) J. Winthrop Chanler, Sidney Brooks, James Coates, George Bancroft, James G. Bennett, and John Auchincloss, all from New-York, and may be seen nearly every afternoon in their elegant carriages. The Count and Countess De Rochefoucauld, of Paris, have arrived at their cottage on the Bath road, and the Portuguese Minister, M. Santa Ane, at the Barclay House, on Clay street. E. P. Dutton, of New-York, is at the Cliff Hotel, where Hon. R. D. Hubbard, the recent Democratic nominee for Governor of the Nutmeg State, and Hon. Gideon Welles, ex-Secretary of the Navy, may also be found. The Belgian Minister, Maurice del Fosse, is also in town. He has not rented a cottage as yet. Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is stopping at a private boarding-house on Brinley street.

The familiar face of Miss Cushman is missed. She lives on Bellevue avenue, but owing to impaired health is seldom seen. The City has been benefited many times by her readings, and she is greatly respected by all classes of the community. The reports of her illness, however, which have appeared in print, have been considerably exaggerated. Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) of Hartford, with his family, will be here next month to spend the remainder of the Summer. He will be at Bateman's Point, the extreme southern point of the island. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, has engaged accommodations at a boarding-house away from the fashionable portion of the city, and will arrive with his wife next week. Hon. George S. Boutwell, Senator from Massachusetts, and formerly Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, is in the city for a brief stay, as the guest of W. W. Tucker, of Boston, one of the cottagers.

The United States Music Board of Trade was in session to-day at the Ocean House, and the leading wholesale publishing houses in the country were represented. The principal business to be done was to establish a price list, and to devise some means to stop underselling. The American Otological Society also held its annual meeting at the Aquidneck House to-day. Papers were read, and officers elected for the ensuing year. To-day the American Ophthalmological Society is also in session at the Aquidneck House, and will doubtless finish its business this evening.

The latest arrivals at the Ocean House are F. R. Appleton, T. J. Hall, C. H. Ditson, Albert Weber, C. H. Peck, B. F. Russell, H. B. Plant and wife, H. P. Jones and wife, Col. A. Denike, E. W. Burr, H. Denin, A. Milius, R. H. Keene, Joel Wolfe and wife, L. H. Bigelow, J. A. Leslie, W. A. Pond, H. Eldern and wife, New-York, J. H. Stickney, George M. Davis, Oliver Ditson and wife, Miss B. Porter, Dr. J. H. Dix, W. F. Smith, John C. Haynes and wife, N. W. Curtis, C. L. Pitkin, Boston; M. B. Bethune, Montreal; Dr. W. Thompson, Miss Bowen, Miss Anna K. Bowen, James B. Lincoln, Mrs. R. H. Lincoln, Philadelphia; Charles Balmer, St. Louis; N. Nordheimer, Toronto; F. C. Lewis and wife, Providence; John Hart, W. A. Horn, Australia; R. H. Anderson, Scotland; T. B. Boyd, J. N. Curry, Indianapolis; J. J. Levy, Schenectady; S. W. Wallace, Galveston; Dr. C. J. Kipp, H. P. Jones, Newark, N. J.; William Bagg and family, Baltimore; R. H. Oakley, E. E. Pearce, Brooklyn; Samuel J. Johnson, E. J. Lake, Chicago; G. B. Hoff, Reading; P. H. Mayo, Richmond, Va.; H. W. Brainard and wife, Cleveland; C. C. Mayhew, New-Orleans; T. J. Clarke, Utica.

The recent arrivals at the Aquidneck House are Dr. J. J. Buck, F. A. Cummings, Dr. C. R. Agnew, Dr. Samuel Sexton, Dr. O. D. Pomeroy, Dr. T. R. Porley, New-York; O. Wadsworth, G. Hay, W. D. Jones, Dr. J. O. Green, Clarence J. Blake, Boston; George F. Barker, Dr. George Strawbridge, Philadelphia; John Green, St. Louis; J. S. Prout, Brooklyn; E. Williams and wife, Cincinnati; Henry Morton, Hoboken; George F. Stevens, Albany; Lieut. Commander R. H. Cooper, O. A. Wiggin and wife, C. E. Shorey and wife, Lowell; A. H. Foster, Barham, England; and C. B. Cook, Fall River.

The torpedo station, where Uncle Sam has a large force of workmen constantly employed, is located across the harbor on Goat Island, and is an object of considerable interest to the Newport people. Only those who have special invitations from the commanding officer can land on the island. A guard is on duty day and night to protect the place from the gaze of inquisitive mortals. Here are employed some of the most scientific men in the country and officers of the Government in the construction of torpedoes. There are extensive laboratories where the class of officers are instructed in the mysteries of the business. The class remains six months, and there is but one class a year. The remainder of the year is supposed to be needed by the instructors to prepare for the next installment of students. A row of very pretty cottages extends across the centre of the island, which are used by the instructors and officers. Capt. Breeze, a well-known naval officer, is in charge. Capt. W. N. Jeffries, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington, has been his guest the past week, and he witnessed several experiments with the well-known Ericsson torpedo, which is now at the island for trial. The sloop-of-war Nina, attached to the station, is used by the officers in experimenting with this torpedo outside. Next month Admiral Porter will be here and will have an opportunity to test its practicability, and thus be enabled to advise the Government whether or not to purchase its exclusive use for the Navy Department.

PAYING THE REBEL DEBT AND FOR THE SLAVES.

The Ohio Sixty-eighth Regiment held a reunion at Napoleon, Ohio, on Thursday, and among the speakers was Gen. R. K. Scott, of South Carolina. During the course of his remarks, the Toledo *Blade* says, he took occasion to advocate the payment of the rebel debt, and also for the slaves set free by the Emancipation Proclamation, by the General Government. It is understood that the General aspires to a seat in the United States Senate.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

THE PROPOSED INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC RING.

The success of the Democratic Ring in Maryland in capturing the late State Convention, and the dissatisfaction excited thereby among honest members of the party, impel the Baltimore *American*, the leading Republican paper in the State, to favor joining the dissatisfied men in supporting independent nominations for the leading State offices. In its issue of Saturday the *American* says: "We are approached daily by good men of all parties, or of no party at all, who ask what shall be done. They protest that the occasion is ripe for an independent movement, and in the city and the counties the popular sentiment of revolt against the ring domination is growing stronger; that it is no mere passing feeling, but a deep-seated and lasting belief in the necessity and right of making now the fight against corruption and fraud. It is, moreover, urged that the masses of the Democratic Party are against their present leaders, and that if the contest is made up they will both work and vote for an independent, unpartisan opposition, pledged to reform and honesty and economy in office. The intelligent people of the city, the merchants and mechanics, the taxpayers and property holders, are particularly ready for such a movement. These representations are made to us by men who profess that all that is needed is some nucleus for the opposition to gather around and centre upon some definite method of campaign. Undoubtedly the popular dissatisfaction with the ruling party—or rather with the ring-masters who have usurped the control of it—is wide-spread, and can be turned to effective account. The requirements are reliable leaders and a determination to consolidate the opposition, independent of party lines. In Baltimore the name of Hon. J. Morrison Harris has been suggested as a candidate for Governor, and in the western part of the State that of Judge Pearre, of Allegany County, is brought forward. Both are good and reliable men, so conservative on party issues that either will be generally acceptable. No time should be lost if anything is to be done that will promise success, although it does not take much time to organize a party based upon popular indignation, every man becoming a worker and devoting his energies to the success of the cause. There is too much at stake to risk a party nomination, and we are satisfied that the Republicans of the State will join heartily in any proper effort that may be made to overthrow the ring government, and render vain and futile the corrupt means by which the Democratic organizations have been seized."

IMMIGRANTS FROM CHINA.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN THOUSAND RECEIVED IN THIRTEEN YEARS—LARGE INCREASE EXPECTED THIS YEAR.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 15.

The number of Chinese immigrants who have arrived during the past three years is largely in excess of the arrivals from the same source during any previous corresponding period, and, according to authentic advices, the number that will arrive within the ensuing year will far exceed that of any year yet past. Every steamer and sail vessel sailing for this port from the Orient is now taxed to its utmost capacity by this class of immigrants, and, although the accommodations are greater than at any time gone by, only an infinitesimal proportion of those desiring to come to these shores can be accommodated. The majority of these immigrants belong to the lowest classes, and their condition is little better than that of slaves. The steamer Great Republic arrived yesterday with 933 of these people. Two more steamers from China will arrive this month.

In addition to the arrivals by the Great Republic, the steamer China has arrived within a fortnight with 976 Chinese; the ship Avonmore, 438; ship Atlantic, 333; ship Her Royal Highness, 20, and the bark William H. Besse brought 417. The following tabular statement shows the number of Chinese immigrants who have arrived during the past thirteen years:

Year.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1862-63	5,407	87	5,494
1863-64	5,182	...	5,182
1864-65	3,309	175	3,484
1865-66	1,495	1	1,496
1866-67	3,362	...	3,362
1867-68	6,607	43	6,650
1868-69	11,124	951	12,075
1869-70	13,023	1,085	14,108
1870-71	6,068	339	6,407
1871-72	6,422	146	6,568
1872-73	18,529	839	19,368
1873-74	12,941	132	13,073
1874-75	15,433	374	15,807
Totals	108,902	4,172	113,074

During the years 1863-64 and 1866-67 no Chinese females came to this coast, and only one arrived during 1865-66. The greatest number of Chinese arriving in any one year since 1862-63 was 19,368 in 1872-73. The number of Chinese who have departed during the same period is comparatively small, but cannot be definitely stated. The Chinese on their arrival here are carted to the Chinese quarters, where they are taken in charge by the six companies until they can be distributed in lots here and there, as the opportunity for contract labor may permit.

WIMBLEDON.

THE CANADIAN RIFLEMEN'S SCORE.

The Toronto *Globe's* special telegrams from London say that the Canadians made the following total scores in all competitions in which they competed:

	Points.
Major Gibson, Thirteenth Battalion	458
Sergt. Major Cruit, G. T. R.	507
Private Bell, Tenth Royals, Toronto	437
Ensign Waters, Twenty-fifth Battalion, Toronto	409
Private Mills, Tenth Royals, Toronto	492
Gunner Little, G. T. R.	280
Ensign Wright, Fiftieth Battalion, Quebec	452
Sergt. Hill, First Battalion, Quebec	418
Sergt. Copping, Three Rivers Battalion, Quebec	484
Capt. Arnold, Seventy-fourth Battalion, N. B.	473
—— Hunter	486
Private Pinder, Seventy-first Battalion, N. B.	400
Private Loggie, Seventy-first Battalion, N. B.	454
Sergt. Power, Sixty-third Battalion, N. S.	433
Sergt. Harris, First Garrison Artillery, N. S.	418
Capt. Nelson, Seventy-eighth Battalion, N. S.	469
Ensign Fitch, Seventy-eighth Battalion, N. S.	428
Private Paulin, Sixty-third Battalion, N. S.	433
Sergt. Stevens, Sixty-third Battalion, N. S.	331
—— Ward	455

THE JEWETT & PITCHER FAILURE.

The Boston *Traveler* of Saturday, 24th inst., says: "There have been several meetings of the creditors of Jewett & Pitcher. The original report made by a committee of the creditors was in favor of granting to the firms of E. D. Jewett & Co., Jewett & Pitcher, Scannell & Bros., and Cunderiffe & Stevens, of St. Johns, an extension of time, the conditions of which were that the first payment and interest on the whole debt should be made on Dec. 1 next, the balance of the indebtedness to be paid in four and a half years, interest and installments to be paid semi-annually. The recommendation of the committee was that all the property, both real estate and shipping, of the three firms should be placed in the hands of a Trustee, Mr. E. D. Jewett being named for that position, the Trustee to have the entire management of the property, and the proceeds of all sales to be turned over to the Trustees already appointed for proper distribution. This proposition was adopted, and Mr. Jewett was requested to assent to the arrangement so far as it related to him personally. He, however, asked for time in which to consider the matter, and an adjournment was thereupon had until Monday afternoon. The assets in the case amount to nearly $2,000,000, and the liabilities $1,200,000. There is no doubt as to the ultimate solvency of the firm. The original proposition made by the firm was to the effect that it be allowed six years. The real and personal property of the firm is more than sufficient in amount, if time is allowed, to redeem all its liabilities and leave a handsome surplus. It is understood that the largest creditors of the firm and the principal indorsers of its paper are in favor of the extension, and that the report of the committee on Monday next will recommend this course."

THE HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

The annual report of the Librarian of Harvard College presents the following: There have been added to the library the last year 5,858 volumes and 4,665 pamphlets, of which 3,129 volumes and 4,216 pamphlets were gifts. Of pamphlets and books bound, there have been 1,647 volumes. Of 21 volumes missing last year, 9 have been recovered. During the year, 7,812 new volumes and 2,660 new pamphlets have been catalogued and indexed, and 1,175 old volumes and 704 old pamphlets indexed, 26,302 short cards and 10,691 long cards written, more than 75,000 cards distributed; and since Jan. 17, 1,742 new pamphlets catalogued but not indexed, and 12,727 cards corrected or altered; the number of new volumes catalogued during the two preceding years taken together being 504 less than during this year. The amount of labor required to do the cataloguing, with the care and minuteness observed in our library, surpasses the conception of any one who is not practically familiar with it. The value of the volumes is increased with the extent of the details, when judiciously made; while for want of them many books containing hidden treasures remain useless. The success and ability with which this department has been conducted are owing greatly to the self-forgetfulness, energy, and peculiar fitness—hardly to be over-estimated—with which Miss Annie Hutchins has devoted herself to it for several years. The number of volumes in all the libraries connected with the university is not far from 230,000, of which Gore Hall contains about 154,000, with probably as many pamphlets. I think the books have never been used so much or so judiciously in any previous year as in the last. They have been more consulted in the library; the demand for what are useful has increased; studying by subject has to a considerable extent taken the place of miscellaneous, unsystematic reading; and investigations and researches are often made in fields foreign to those connected with the college courses.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

William Bentel, thirty-seven years of age, of No. 200 Broome street, committed suicide yesterday by taking Paris green. An inquest will be held this morning.

The Register of Croton Water Rents announces that, unless the water rents which are now due are paid before Aug. 1, a delay penalty of five per cent. will be added to their rates.

An unknown man was drowned yesterday afternoon while in North River off One Hundred and Eighteenth street. His clothing is at the Thirtieth Precinct Station-house. The body has not been recovered.

Joseph McQuade, a laborer at the Grand Central Hotel, while asleep in the basement, rolled out of bed and fell into the subcellar, a distance of twelve feet, fracturing his skull. He was taken to Bellevue.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Shay, who lives at No. 32 Madison street, engaged in an altercation with John Trainor, at the corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, during which he was severely stabbed in the left thigh. The wounded man was taken to Park Hospital and Trainor was arrested and locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

BROOKLYN.

The corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael was laid yesterday with imposing ceremonies by Bishop McLaughlin, at the corner of Forty-second street and Fourth avenue.

Lewis Putnam, a colored boy, twelve years of age, was arrested on Saturday evening for attempting to steal money from the store of Christopher Salem, No. 5 Macdougal street.

John Higgins, residing at No. 179 Nevens street, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of assaulting Michael Hosey by striking him with a stone on the head, and inflicting a serious wound, during a quarrel which took place between them.

Yesterday morning Martin Delany, of No. 52 Nostrand avenue, was arrested for assaulting his wife by striking her with a glass lamp and inflicting serious wounds upon her face and head. He was under the influence of liquor when taken into custody.

John Flood, Daniel Corney, and James Corcoran were arrested yesterday for assaulting Mr. Charles H. Goetz, the proprietor of a grocery store on the corner of William and Richard streets, and extracting money from the till. Three other men who were with them at the time have not yet been taken into custody.

At a late hour on Saturday night Officers Karcher, McLaughlin, Ennis, and Moore made a descent on a disorderly house in Boerum street and arrested the proprietor, E. Oswald, with August Whitmore, Mentz Schaffer, Maggie Waltz, Susan Wiggins, Eliza Meyers, William Buckholtz, Peter Bower, William Dissel, and John Spang, who were found on the premises acting in a disorderly manner.

LONG ISLAND.

Work is soon to be commenced on the new Cold Spring branch of the Long Island Railroad, which will run through the village of Huntington.

A large bald eagle, which had been for several days hovering around the Great South Bay, was shot on Saturday afternoon. It is reported to have weighed thirteen pounds.

Mr. Elisha G. Mitchell, assistant keeper of the Long Beach Bar (Orient Harbor) Light-house, reports the following vessels as having passed that station during the year ending June 30: Steamers, 828; sloops, 9,034; schooners, 1,893; total, 11,725.

According to the last quarterly report of the Surveyor of Greenport to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, 20,000,000 menhaden were caught in the district, valued at $30,000. The oil from 16,000,000 amounted to 48,000 gallons, valued at $16,760. Fish guano, 1,600 tons, valued at $19,200. There were 505 tons of edible fish taken, valued at $80,960.

The census enumeration of the town of Flushing gives the following results: In the village of Flushing there are 7,125 inhabitants; in College Point, district No. 3, 1,640; No. 7, 2,723; Whitestone, 2,500; Bay Side, 1,078; Little Neck, 780, and in the district outside the village limits on the south about 651. This makes a total for the town of 17,377, showing that the population has more than doubled in the last twenty years.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Charles Parker, of the First Presbyterian Church in Hoboken, held open-air services on the Elysian Fields yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large, and the audience evinced much interest. Similar services will be held during the Summer months.

A party of young men from New-York, while sailing in Newark Bay yesterday afternoon, stopped near the Central Railroad dumping ground and two of them sprang into the water to swim. One of the boys, Samuel Bell, living at Broome and Thompson streets, New-York, was seized with cramps soon after going into the water and was drowned.

Detective Francis, of Jersey City, late on Saturday night, arrested William Rudolph, an Erie Railway employe, on a charge of fraud. John Whetmore charges him with having assigned moneys due him from the railway company, and having then drawn the money himself. He was pursued to Long Island City, where he was captured.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Bridget Smith, of No. 53 Greenwich street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on the charge of picking the pocket of Peter Charles, corner of Greenwich and Franklin streets, of a gold watch worth $90, on the night of the 21st inst.

Patrick Geraghty charges Kate Foley with robbing him of $8 when he was asleep in the lower hall of No. 146 Thompson street. The woman was held in $1,000 bail, and Geraghty was sent to the House of Detention by Justice Kasmire at the Washington Place Police Court.

A son of Mrs. Mary Carman, aged two years, of No. 147 East Fiftieth street, was run over on Saturday by a grocer's wagon while playing in the street. The wagon was driven by a boy named Augustus Myer. The child died yesterday, and Myer was committed by Justice Kilbreth at the Yorkville Police court, to await the action of the Coroner.

During a fight which occurred yesterday morning in the oyster saloon of Henry Diffenbach, No. 324 First avenue, the proprietor struck Henry Malloy on the head with some hard instrument and inflicted two dangerous wounds. Malloy was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition, and Diffenbach was committed without bail by Justice Kilbreth at the Yorkville Police Court, to await the result of the injuries.

Charles Wilson, of No. 376 Water street, and George Bennett, of No. 249½ William street, keepers of disorderly houses, were held in $500 bail each, yesterday, by Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. A large number of the inmates of both houses were committed for periods varying from ten days to three months. Wilson's house was complained of by several citizens in the vicinity, and Mr. Charles O'Connor, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, was the complainant against Bennett.

On Saturday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Officer Price, of the Twentieth Precinct, with assistance, made a raid on the gambling saloon No. 306 Seventh avenue, kept by John Connolly. Eighteen persons, of both sexes, were found engaged in gambling in the place, and were arrested. They were arraigned before Justice Kasmire yesterday morning at the Washington Place Police Court. Connolly was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer in the Court of General Sessions, and the others were fined $10 each.

CANADIAN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Superintendent of the savings bank branch of the Canadian Post Office Department has compiled a statement of its operations from the 1st of April, 1868, to the 30th of March, 1875, from which it appears that the number of deposits received during the entire period of seven years and three months was 249,889, with an amount of $13,257,048. The average amount of each deposit was, during the first year, $55 71; during the last year, $45 69. The number of withdrawals during the first year was 4,787, amounting to $296,754 35; during the last year, 24,637, amounting to $2,041,879 04, and a further number of 1,317, amounting to $300,100, not paid to depositors in cash, but paid over to the Receiver General, to be inscribed in their behalf in five per cent. Dominion stock. The total number of withdrawals during the whole period of seven years and three months was 119,948, amounting to $9,689,393 17, with a further number (paid over to the Receiver General for inscriptions as aforesaid) of 5,353, amounting to $1,386,700. The average cost of each transaction varies from 18 7-10 cents (1875) to 23 4-10 (1869.) The number of accounts opened during the entire period of seven years and three months was 71,227; the number of accounts closed in the same time, 46,933; the interest allowed to depositors during the entire period, $645,135 65; the total amount standing to the credit of all open accounts, inclusive of interest allowed at the close of the entire period, was $2,926,090 48, and the average amount standing to the credit of each open account at the close of the first three months ending June 30, 1868, was $97 33; during each subsequent year in order till last June 30, $118 80, $130 41, $145 59, $147 04, $136 32, $128 36, $120 44, respectively.

BASE-BALL AND CRICKET.

The T. B. F. U. S. Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., will play with the Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, and the Flyaway Club, of this City, on the Capitoline Grounds to-day.

A return game of cricket will be played on the Camp Washington Grounds, New-Brighton, Staten Island, between the Manhattan Club, of this City, and the Staten Island Club. The game will begin at 11 A. M.

SMITH AND NICKERSON WIN THE FOUR-OARED BOAT RACE.

HALIFAX, July 25.—The long-delayed four-oared lapstreak boat race between the Ross-Foley and Smith-Nickerson crews, for $1,000 a side, came off last evening at 6 o'clock. The course was from the yacht club piers to a buoy east of George Island and return, a distance of five nautical miles. They made a good start, and the Ross-Foley crew led for a few minutes, but were soon passed by Smith and Nickerson, who continued to increase the lead until the close. The time was 35m. 55s., Ross and Foley being a minute and a half behind.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.—R. Normal, Mr. Peterson, Mrs. Rhodes, Mr. Clarke and son, P. Pietro and son, Frederick Poole, W. F. Dickenson, H. Rogers, J. J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and two children, Mrs. J. W. Appleton and son, Miss Fanny Pierce, Miss Roberts, Miss L. Walker.

In steam-ship Claribel, from Savanilla, &c.—Charles Lima, Charles Currier, George J. Hull, Daniel Priner, Eduardo Roque, Manuel Fernandez, Thomas Rattray, Frederick Ronouard, Gilbert P. Kidder, H. D. Hawley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:51 | Sun sets.....7:21 | Moon rises.11:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:29 | Gov. Island...2:18 | Hell Gate...3:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, July 25.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleadel, Liverpool July 15, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Tybee, Gardner, San Domingo City July 11, Samana 15th, Port-au-Platte 16th, and Turk's Island 17th, with mdse. and passengers to L. Del Monte.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Admiral, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Bremen June 9, in ballast to master. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Lavinia, (of Eastport,) Davis, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Amelia, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Deal, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Clara J. Adams, (of Lubec,) McFadden Havana 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lizzie G., Gilchrist, of and 8 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Bucco, Mowry, of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to F. H. Smith.

Schr. Odell, Winslow, Portland, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Bangor, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Olive Elizabeth, McFarland, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Mills, Armstrong, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Addie, Johnson, Bangor, with lumber to J. Murray & Co.

Schr. Anaconda, Fickett, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. D. H. Ingraham, Ames, Boston.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Portsmouth.

Schr. Hannah H. Baker, Freeman, Providence, in tow of tug Terror, having lost foretopmast and sails.

Schr. Palladium Ryder, Providence.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Providence.

Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Fall River.

Schr. Frederick Hall, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Simmons, George's Banks, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. James Fitch, Jr., Davis, George's Banks, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Flora Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. I. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Frances, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Matthews, Virginia.

Sloop Eveline, Newton, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after Aug. 1, 1875, there will be sounded during thick and foggy weather, at West Shoal light station, Matagorda Bay, Texas, a fog-bell, struck by machinery, giving single blows at intervals of ten seconds. The bell is located on the last gallery of the light-house.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, July 25.—The steam-ship Ohio, of the American Line, from Philadelphia, arr. here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, July 25.—The steamer Klopstock, Capt. Meyer, from New-York July 15, for Hamburg, arr. to-day.

MOVILLE, July 25.—The steamer State of Indiana, from New-York July 14, arr. here to-day and proceeded to Glasgow.

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Abstract from Seventy-seventh Semi-annual Statement, July 1, 1875.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Reserve for Reinsurance	351,860 19
Reserve for Unpaid Losses	32,490 60
Reserve for other Claims	3,240 00
Net Surplus over all Liabilities	169,928 01
Total	$807,518 80

ASSETS.

United States Bonds	$351,706 25
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on improved Real Estate in the Counties of New-York and Westchester	200,300 00
State, City, County Bonds, and Bank Stock	61,619 16
Railroad Bonds	26,700 00
Loans secured by Collaterals	9,850 00
Premiums in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	89,837 77
Interest due and accrued	5,640 19
Cash in Bank	33,365 43
Real Estate	28,500 00
Total	$807,518 80

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock is payable Aug. 1, 1875, at New-York office.

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary. GEO. J. PENFIELD, President.
WM. H. BOWNE, Treasurer. JOHN E. MARSHALL, Vice Pres't.

EVERYTHING IN HOMEOPATHY
AT HUMPHREYS', NOS. 562 AND 817 BROADWAY. FAMILY MEDICINE CASES, HOMEOPATHIC BOOKS, HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, VETERINARY SPECIFICS, And Homeopathic Medicines in TINCTURES, TRITURATIONS, DILUTIONS, PELLETS, &c. HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to the country; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 205 East 20th st., second floor, front room.